

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Weather: Partly sunny, mild today; clear tonight, sunny tomorrow. Temperature range: today 67-80; Sunday 68-82. Details on page 55.

C. CXXV... No. 43,304

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1976

25 cents (except 35-cent price from New York City, except Long Island, higher in air delivery cities)

15061 28 SEP 1976 20 CENTS

COMBO MEETING THIRD WORLD OPENING TODAY

Only Parley Will Focus on Where the Nonaligned Movement is Going

PERIOD OF TRANSITION

Concern Has Shifted From Socialism to Building a "New Economic Order"

WILLIAM BORDERS

Special to The New York Times. COMBO, Sri Lanka, Aug. 15—Time Ministers, Presidents or leaders representing the world's need one-third of its people on this lush tropical island over the weekend for the leaders' meeting of the nonaligned movement.

and the final preparations for the four-day conference, will begin tomorrow, devoted to the annual questions of what nonaligned movement is and where it is going.

The nonaligned movement made a major contribution to the world's true interdependence," said President Tito of Yugoslavia, who arrived here today to a colorful welcome.

He displayed the kind of pomp and pageantry accorded to one of the original leaders of the movement.

It is freshly scrubbed, and the more prominent of other leaders who are here or believed to be on the way to Sri Lanka, which is to be called Ceylon, are to be called Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus, President D. Kaunda of Zambia, Kurt Waldheim, Secretary General of the United Nations, was invited as a special

their motorcades sped this freshly scrubbed capital by a route lined almost by with national flags and coconut palms, they under a dozen blue bunting, claiming the traditional of the nonaligned

and alliances produce and war." "Nonalignment promotes peace and co-

Battles Already Won

at many of the hundreds of delegates here from 84 countries say that they regard as a time of transition for the 20-year-old movement.

st of the anticolonialism upon which the non-aligned countries used to be so much verbal ammunition have now been won, and the two great power blocs which they did not wish to be

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

G.A. Golf Put Off

The final round of the Professional Golfers' Association championship was postponed yesterday because of rain and will be played today. Charles Coody led at 3 and three rounds with a 207.

Details, page 41.

Guadeloupe Volcano Expected to Erupt; 72,000 Evacuated

By The Associated Press. POINTE-A-PITRE, Guadeloupe, Aug. 15—French authorities ordered the evacuation of the 72,000 people living in the area around La Soufriere volcano today after experts said that it could erupt within hours.

Jean-Claude Auroousseau, administrator of this French Caribbean island, called on the population to show "calm, courage and responsibility."

Steam and ashes were being spewed from a crack about 1,000 feet below the cone of the 4,800-foot volcano, and experts announced today that they had discovered a chamber of molten rock that could erupt within hours.

"We have begun what we think is the count-down," said Max Vincent, head of the security force for Guadeloupe. "The volcano cannot go back. We think an eruption is coming, perhaps the most significant one in the Caribbean during this century."

Le Soufriere last erupted in 1857, but that was a minor eruption and caused no injuries.

Continued on Page 12, Column 4

RIGHTISTS SHELL FOE NEAR BEIRUT

Left-Wing Forces Reported Under Barrage 30 Miles East of the Capital

Special to The New York Times. BEIRUT, Lebanon, Aug. 15—Christian artillery bombarded Palestinian and leftist positions in the mountains east of Beirut today.

The shelling, which was described by Palestinian and leftist forces as heavy, was concentrated around Mt. Sannin and the towns of Ain Tura and Matein in the upper Matein district about 30 miles east of the capital.

Large-scale fighting has been predicted in the area since the fall of the Palestinian camp of Tell Zaatar to right-wing Christian forces three days ago, and a radio station controlled by President Suleiman Frenjeh, head of the right-wing Lebanese Front, announced today that "the offensive for liberating the mountainside from the Palestinians has begun."

Artillery Picks Up

There were doubts, however, that a full-scale offensive had been launched as the right-wing forces were thought to need more time to prepare following the 52-day battle for Tell Zaatar.

Artillery exchanges in the area of Sannin, Ain Tura and Matein have been going on for several months and are believed to have intensified in the last 24 hours as a result of the general military step-up on all fronts since the fall of Tell Zaatar.

Fighting was also reported continuing in the hills adjacent to Tell Zaatar on the southeastern outskirts of Beirut. The radio station of the Christian Phalangist Party, the country's largest right-wing organization, said that right-wing forces were continuing to chase Palestinian

Continued on Page 5, Column 1



President and Mrs. Ford salute supporters in Kansas City as sons Jack, left, and Steven lead the applause.



Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, with Senator and Mrs. Richard S. Schweiker, responding to welcome from well-wishers at rally in his convention headquarters at the Alameda Plaza Hotel in Kansas City.

FORD WINS TEST ON RULES ISSUE; REAGAN PERSISTS

More Delegates Are Committed; Convention Will Open Today

By R. W. APPLE Jr.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—President Ford scored an important procedural victory over Ronald Reagan today in their tantalizingly close contest for the Republican Presidential nomination.

On the eve of the party's 31st national convention, the President and his conservative rival flew from opposite coasts to this heartland metropolis to take personal charge of the final phase of their protracted battle—the most dramatically hard-fought Republican contest in 24 years.

More Are Committed

Both Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan inched upward in the delegate count as a few of the small band of uncommitted delegates shed their neutrality. But both remained short of the 1,130 votes needed for nomination, with Mr. Ford 10 votes shy of the mark.

Reflecting switches in several states, notably Pennsylvania, The New York Times tally stood as follows shortly before midnight: For Mr. Ford, 1,120; for Mr. Reagan, 1,037; for Senator James L. Buckley of New York, 1; uncommitted, 101.

By a vote of 59 to 44, Ford partisans on the convention Rules Committee beat back an attempt by supporters of Mr. Reagan to force an early

closure of the President's Vice-Presidential preference. But John P. Sears, Mr. Reagan's campaign director, dismissed the setback as temporary and predicted that it would be reversed Tuesday of the floor of the convention.

Two Other Plays

The Reagan strategist reliably reported to be entering two other near last-ditch efforts to gain enough delegates. Californian a vice-presidential roll call for late Wednesday.

One would tempt to reappear for brief Kemper the roll-involvement plank.

Mr. Kansas is apparently in the Alameda Plaza Hotel. Defending his Pennsylvania as a running mate, he apparently resisted a Republican attempt to force an early

Continued on Page 15, Column 3

Ford and Reagan Hailed On Arrival in Kansas City

President Predicts Victory

By PHILIP SHABECOFF. Special to The New York Times. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—President Ford exuberantly predicted victory tonight as he arrived here for his showdown with Ronald Reagan. But still, despite his incumbency and months of furious campaigning, he was not entirely sure of it.

Mr. Ford broke tradition by arriving for his party's national convention well in advance of the balloting for the Presidential nominee, which will be held on Wednesday night. Despite repeated disavowals by his staff, many onlookers here believe he came so soon because he still must persuade more delegates to vote for him.

"It's wonderful to be back in Kansas City," he told the shouting crowd awaiting him at his hotel, adding, "This is the kind of enthusiasm that will give us the victory on Wednesday night."

On the trip out here aboard Air Force One, Mr. Ford's press secretary, Ron Nessen, said the president was going to Kansas City "to accept the nomination of his party, to pick and announce a Vice-Presidential running mate and to get his campaign members have never been

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Californian Gears for Battle

By JON NORDHEIMER. Special to The New York Times. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—Ronald Reagan came to Kansas City today and prepared for a showdown with President Ford over the next 72 hours that should decide the leadership of the Republican Party.

After stepping off a chartered flight from California, Mr. Reagan said he was generally pleased with the party's proposed platform but indicated that a floor fight might develop on some issues decided in committee in the last few days.

The Rules Committee's rejection today of a proposal that would have forced Mr. Ford to disclose his choice for the Vice Presidency before he himself was assured of the nomination was an issue that might be taken before the entire convention, Mr. Reagan said.

He said, however, that no decision had been reached on his strategy for the opening days of the convention. But he said the debate over the Vice-Presidential rule change was important enough to be decided by all the delegates.

"I believe that most of the delegates believe with us that a nominee should be willing to

Continued on Page 15, Column 1

Korvettes Is First To Open on Sunday Since Blue Law Died

By ELEANOR BLAU. Korvettes opened 14 of its 20 stores in the New York City area yesterday, the first major department store chain to operate on Sunday since the state's traditional blue laws were set aside last June by the New York State Court of Appeals.

"I got underwear for my son and Alka-Seltzer and razor blades; I really came for underwear for my son," said Evelyn Rogers gaily as she emerged from the Korvettes store in Douglaston, Queens.

"I think it's fantastic," she added, referring to the Sunday opening, and reflecting what seemed to be the prevailing verdict among customers.

It had been generally expected in the retail industry that Macy's, Gimbel's, Alexander's and Korvettes would begin Sunday operations Aug. 29.

Continued on Page 35, Column 1

Young Doctor at Lincoln: Disillusion and Departure

By CHARLAYNE HUNTER. Richard Carlson of West Hartford, Conn., came of age medically and politically at Lincoln Hospital, in the South Bronx.

During his time there as an intern and resident, he developed into a "topflight physician—as good as they come," according to colleagues and associates.

But tormented and disillusioned, the 31-year-old physician made his final round at Lincoln one night last week.

"I loved it immediately," he said of his early days at the hospital; "because I had the feeling that there were doctors there who wanted to take care of patients, with their hands."

But, in a recent letter to a friend, he wrote: "Now I am through. Giving up, essentially. To stay there is to watch people die needlessly."

The story of Dr. Carlson is typical of many promising

Continued on Page 26, Column 6

Socialist Workers To Remain Subject To F.B.I. Scrutiny

By JOHN M. CREWDSON. Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—The Federal Bureau of Investigation intends to continue its investigation of the Socialist Workers Party under classified Justice Department guidelines that apply to radical organizations with foreign political connections, according to well-placed department sources.

The sources said that the F.B.I. recently submitted to Attorney General Edward E. Levi a statement of its intention to treat its 38-year-old investigation of the party as a counterintelligence case rather than a domestic security investigation.

The bureau's decision in the case was reached despite testimony by past and present F.B.I. officials in recent months that party members have never been

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Chicano's Death Stirs a Texas Region

By JAMES P. STERR. Special to The New York Times. ASTROVILLE, Tex., Aug. 13—Eleven months ago, on a 10-foot gravel road five miles from town, Frank Heyes, 52-year-old Castroville Police Chief, put the barrel of a 12-gauge shotgun under the left arm of Richard Miralles and pulled the trigger.

Death of Mr. Miralles, a 70-old construction worker, aroused this region. At times of demonstrations in Hondo and San Antonio, no leaders charged that treatment of the case by courts was a flagrant example of unequal justice.

At the same time, they charged that the Department of Justice—which they said, once routinely entered such cases,

behalf of blacks in the South had ignored similar injustices against Mexican-Americans.

The Justice Department at first said that it planned to take no action, citing a department policy against dual prosecutions by state and Federal courts. Last week, however, that stand was reversed. Attorney General Edward H. Levi said that the policy had been under review, and that addi-

Additional facts in the Morales case had come to Federal attention. The reversal came after Gov. Dolph Briscoe, Senators Lloyd Benenson and John G. Tower, a dozen Texas Representatives and various national leaders called for a Justice Department investigation. Texas Attorney General John Hill opened his own investigation.

Chief Heyes, who said that the shooting was accidental, was originally charged with capital murder, for which the death penalty can be imposed. He was convicted by a San Antonio jury on July 8 on a state charge of aggravated assault. He was sentenced to two to 10 years in prison.

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Dr. Richard Carlson in his office in the Bronx

NEWS INDEX table with columns for Page, Section, and Page.

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The New York Times/Jonathan Kandell Cleodon de Albuquerque, an affluent farmer of Paraná, Brazil, with imported Indian cattle

Brazil's Agriculture Gains Rapidly; Little of the Benefit Goes to the Poor

By JONATHAN KANDELL Special to The New York Times FOZ DO IGUAÇU, Brazil, Aug. 9.—Only a dozen years ago, thick tropical forests covered most of this gently rolling landscape extending to the edge of the Paraná River and the spectacular Iguazu Falls. Today the Brazilian state of Paraná, wedged between Paraguay and Argentina, has become one of the breadbaskets of the continent. A bumper crop of soybeans was harvested only a few weeks ago, and already the fields are bristling with knee-high wheat. Agriculture is the less publicized half of the so-called Brazilian economic miracle. Its rapid growth has been as controversial as the urban industrial expansion that has gained Brazil its reputation abroad as one of the most dynamic developing countries. A Juggling Act Governments in most developing countries face a difficult juggling act: to combat rural poverty by a more equitable distribution of land and agrarian resources, to provide farmers with high enough food prices and other incentives that will stimulate production and to keep food costs low enough to satisfy the urban poor. By and large the right-wing Brazilian military Government has chosen agrarian reform as the well-to-do farmer through high food prices, subsidies and cheap credit. Economic policy in agriculture, as in other sectors, has emphasized growth over equitable distribution in the belief that the accumulation of wealth will eventually filter down to even the poorest sectors. The allure and drawbacks of Brazil's development model have appeared in stark relief because of the poor performance of agriculture elsewhere in Latin America and the recent emergence of like-minded military governments throughout the hemisphere. In Latin America as a whole, agricultural production has failed to keep pace with population growth. The region's traditional role as a food exporter is in decline, placing the more afflicted Asian and African countries in need of new sources of food. Most Choose Industry In most Latin American countries the agricultural lag has resulted from a strong government bias in favor of industrial growth and low food prices for rapidly expanding urban populations. In some nations, such as Chile and Peru, food production has also faltered because of badly managed agrarian reform programs. By contrast Brazilian agri-



The New York Times/Aug. 16, 1976 The state of Paraná is one of the breadbaskets of South America.

culture output has increased more than a 100 percent since the 1960's, thanks to generous incentives and subsidies under the 12-year-old military Government. More new land has been brought under cultivation than anywhere else in the Americas. And as vast new areas are opened to agriculture, Brazil will probably become a major world supplier of essential foods in another decade, according to agrarian experts. The country already has twice as many cattle as Argentina. It harvests more sugar than Cuba. By 1980 Brazil expects to be self-sufficient in wheat; only a fifth of the wheat it consumed. More dramatic still has been the success of soybean agriculture. Since 1964 production has multiplied 40 times, and Brazil has emerged as the second largest soybean exporter in the world after the United States. While the automobile factories of São Paulo, the steel furnaces of Minas Gerais and the luxury skyscrapers

of Rio de Janeiro are the glamorous symbols of Brazilian economic growth, agriculture products continue to account for almost 60 percent of exports. Agriculture has assumed even greater importance now that the "miracle" years of 10 percent annual economic growth have abruptly halted under the effects of the world recession and the steep climb of oil prices. It is the record foreign-exchange earnings from coffee and soybeans that are keeping the balance-of-payments deficit from running out of control. And agricultural expansion is the most promising source of income to pay for increasingly expensive oil and machinery imports needed to fuel the nation's drive toward development. But Brazil's agrarian surge has demonstrated many of the same inequities, failures and gaps that have made the rest of the country's economic model controversial. Despite the country's rapid economic growth, the real wages of unskilled laborers have declined steeply because of inflation. And food prices have generally led the rise in the cost of living. As a result, nutritionists estimate that 40 percent of the 110 million Brazilians are suffering from malnutrition. In the northeastern state of Bahia, the health secretariat listed malnutrition as the indirect cause of 80 percent of the 17,000 child deaths in 1974. In São Paulo officials estimate that undernourishment accounts for more than 40 percent of the deaths registered among children 1 to 4 years of age. In Rio de Janeiro a survey taken in late 1973 by the Government-supported Getulio Vargas Foun-

LIBYA ASKS PARLEY ON EGYPT'S BUILDUP CAIRO, Aug. 15 (AP)—Libya called today for an urgent meeting of the Arab League council to discuss an Egyptian troop buildup on its border, and President Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt threatened retaliation for a series of bombing incidents he ascribes to the Libyans. Contacts are being made to arrange the meeting, a League official said, but it will have to be delayed because many Arab ministers are attending a conference of leaders of the non-aligned nations in Sri Lanka. Mr. Sadat made his threats during a stopover in Oman on his way to a summit meeting on a day after a bomb planted on a train in Alexandria killed 81 Egyptians and wounded 51. Mr. Sadat blamed the Libyan leader, Col. Muammar el-Quaddafi, for the killings and for earlier bomb attacks. Libya Denies Responsibility TRIPOLI, Libya, Aug. 15 (Reuters)—Libya tonight denied that it was responsible for yesterday's bomb blast in an Egyptian train and said President Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt might be engineering such incidents as an excuse for domestic repression.

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75-100-100

### Mrs. Gandhi Calls Nation Strong After Stormy Year

NEW DELHI, Aug. 15 — India, whose 600 million people have gone through a year of drastic political change, observed today the 29th anniversary of independence from the British.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi addressed an Independence Day gathering at the Red Fort in Old Delhi. In a 30-minute speech in Hindi broadcast nationwide, she declared that India was "never so strong" as it is today.

Last August, this occasion was marked by tension, not only because of the state of emergency that she imposed two months earlier to quiet political opposition, but also because of the coup in Bangladesh in which the Prime Minister, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Mrs. Gandhi's ally, was killed and a regime hostile to India took over.

Critics of Mrs. Gandhi's emergency measures, under which several thousand opposition leaders and workers had been jailed, saw in the events in Bangladesh a grim omen for India's future.

Opposition Now Muted

For the last year events have gone Mrs. Gandhi's way, and today she appeared more firmly in power. The opposition is muted, and severe curbs on civil liberties and the press seem to be working.

Mrs. Gandhi spoke today of the "tremendous all-round progress" the country has made under a new economic program. In the last year, she said, the country produced 120 million tons of food grains, a record.

This, she said, was not entirely due to a good monsoon season, but also to expanded irrigation and the availability of power for irrigation.

State-owned industries have surged in production and prices of essential commodities are being kept in check, she said. Also, seven million homeless with houses in just a year, in contrast with virtually nothing in the past.

In a reference to foreign criticism, Mrs. Gandhi asserted: "I want to say only one thing to those who criticize us. The more they criticize us and attempt to weaken us, the greater will be our strength and determination to follow our chosen path."

Freedom, she said, does not mean merely the "right to elect representatives or write in newspapers—the true freedom is taking the fruits and results of independence to each and every house."

"In a true democracy," the Prime Minister said, "the voice of the poorest should be heard. No person would be able to dominate others on the basis of his social or economic status and everybody would realize that if they had rights, so had the poor."

Mrs. Gandhi said the question of when the emergency would be lifted had been expressed often. "It is not in our hands," she said. "It is in the hands of those who were determined to disintegrate the country, in spreading indiscipline and in encouraging those groups and individuals who never believed in democracy or in the type of freedom we believe in."

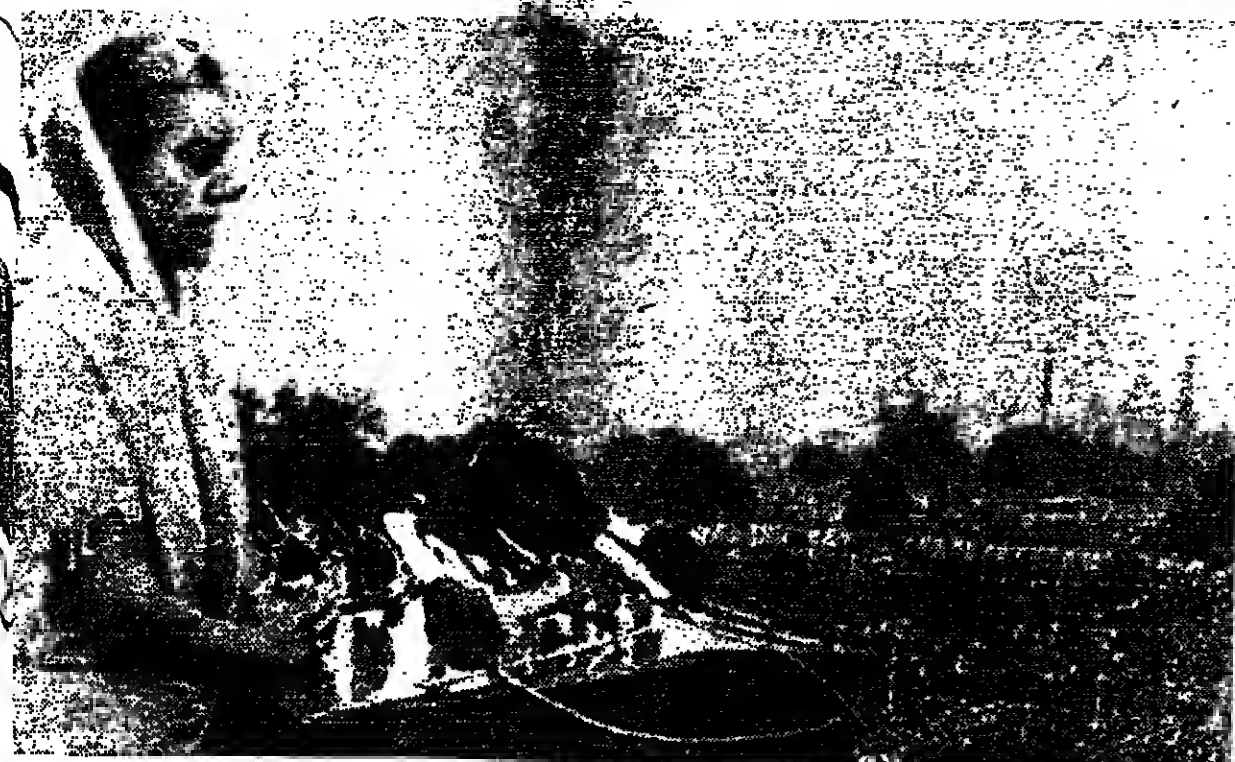
### A-hunting we will go...

He asked if I was off to Virginia for the foxes... then he suggested that perhaps I was after even bigger game. The kind found in Tarnanyika... or Kenya? I told him my strict conservationist views... then packed my bag with all I needed for a day of shooting pictures in Central Park.

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Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India addressing crowd gathered in New Delhi to mark country's 29th anniversary of independence from British rule. She said that India "was never so strong as it was today."

### Korea's DMZ 23 Years Later: Still the Watch Goes On

ANDREW H. MALCOLM, special to The New York Times

PANMUNJOM, Korea — The demilitarized zone here is many miles long, but being demilitarized one of them.

Thousands of soldiers with machine guns, grenade launchers, knives and infrared scopes patrol virtually the entire length of the strip of land along the border between North and South Korea. Land mines take the form of tripmines and are scattered along the zone.

Artillery and missiles have been sighted in the zone. Trenches, bunkers, pillboxes, military helicopters and overhead boobytraps are scattered along the zone.

It is a really nerve-racking area. One of the 160 American soldiers assigned to this area around the site.

There are often "tensions" snap into the zone, as they do in the zone. There are numerous little-noticed incidents—winging rifles, kicking and punching, and exchanges of epithets.

Violence and Fatalities

There have been more violent incidents in the zone. Forty Americans have died and others have been killed in such incidents since the armistice was signed 23 years ago. More than 1,000 have also died in the zone.

Now the only Asian location where United States troops are directly facing Communists.

On June 19 and 20, three men were killed in North Korea. The seats were turned down until the Americans were again lower.

This gamesmanship carries over to the building of a new guardhouse by the Communists to match every one erected on the other side to monitor activities in the zone.

"Who you're up here," said Specialist Harper, a Denver native, "you know that if something really happens, well, you can't last long."

As for violent incidents, a major's larynx was crushed in June 1975 when he was kicked in the throat by a North Korean guard. This June a United States military policeman and his South Korean partner were in a jeep when they were approached by 20 North Korean soldiers carrying clubs. Their tires were flattened but they escaped with only bruises.

To cope with such treatment the Americans are chosen for their physiques and receive special training in hand-to-hand combat.

The last American fatality occurred in November 1974, when Cmdr. Robert Ballinger of the Navy died in an explosion of undetermined origin while investigating the first of two North Korean tunnels discovered in the zone.

The second tunnel, six feet wide and gouged through solid rock at a depth of more than 150 feet, was discovered last year. From the scope of the project, experts believe work began in 1972, at the time of the cordial but abortive North-South dialogue.

Over the years the demilitarized zone, a mixture of rugged, rocky mountains, lush green rice paddies and overgrown fields of grass marked "mines" has become so much a fixture of local life that the few farmers allowed to work near here do not even bother to look up when helicopters flash directly overhead and

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### CHINA REFUGEES END FOR THE U.S.

BANGKOK, Thailand, Aug. 15 — About 3,000 refugees from Indochina will be flown from Thailand to the United States this month — them in the next three weeks, a senior refugee official said.

Refugees from Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam will be the United States' recent administrative flow of 10,000 refugees from Indochina now live in Thailand, and informed sources say it is unlikely that other countries would accept them. Thailand has said repeatedly that it will not assimilate the refugees.

### The Proceedings In the U.N. Today

Aug. 16, 1976

SECURITY COUNCIL

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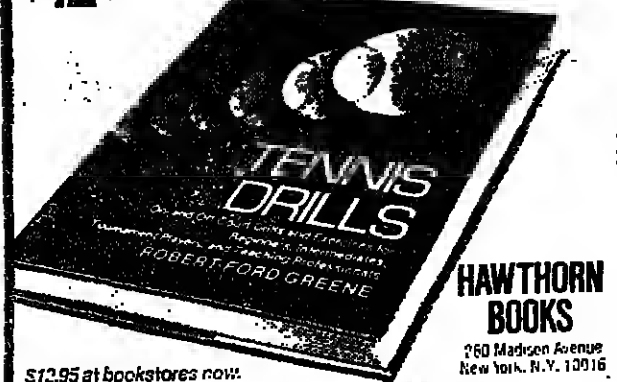
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**Catholics Bid Argentina Ban Nazi Tracts**

By JUAN de ONIS  
Special to The New York Times

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 15—Argentina's leading Roman Catholic publication called upon the military Government today to prohibit the circulation of Nazi publications that are flourishing here with attacks on both Jews and the Vatican.

Criteria, a monthly magazine edited by the Rev. Jorge Mejia, a liberal Jesuit priest, said it was unacceptable that the nation, which has banned the distribution of subversive materials of the political left, should permit unhindered subversion by the right.

The statement was made in a Criteria editorial prompted by the widespread distribution of Nazi materials, including Hitler's "Mein Kampf" and the Protocols of the Elders of Zion, and other Nazi materials are being produced in Spanish by Editorial Milicia, a publication center directed by Federico Ribaneira Carles, an Argentine admirer and the Third Reich.

Mr. Ribaneira Carles is a right-wing nationalist who was the political adviser to the director of the municipal radio station here in 1973 and 1974 when President Juan Domingo Peron was in power. He was dismissed in August 1974, but has now begun Editorial Milicia, which has a modern printing plant in this capital.

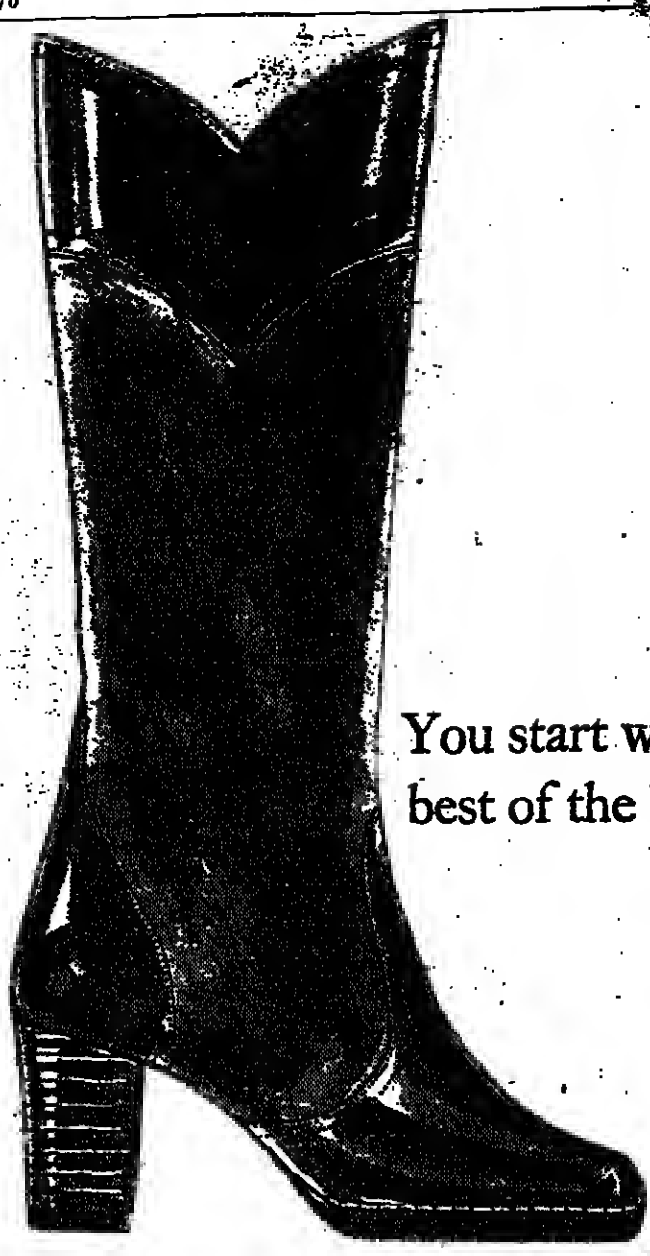
Hitler as a Savior

Editorial Milicia has, since the early part of the year, been producing a so-called Library of Doctrinary Information that appears in bouod issues and contains pictures of Hitler, who is characterized as the savior of the West. Fourteen such issues have appeared in editions of as many as 100,000 copies. The material in these has primarily been Hitler speeches.

One recent issue contains a tract called "Judaism and the Catholic Church," by J. A. Kofler, who argues that the church should be anti-Semitic if it does not want to be destroyed by Jewish infiltration.

Some Editorial Milicia material has been distributed in public and Catholic schools here, though without official authorization.

The Association of Argentine Jewish Organizations complained about the free distribution of this material last month to Geo. Albaso Harguldeguy, the Minister of the Interior. Since then the shops of several Jewish merchants here have been fired upon in early morning from automobiles.

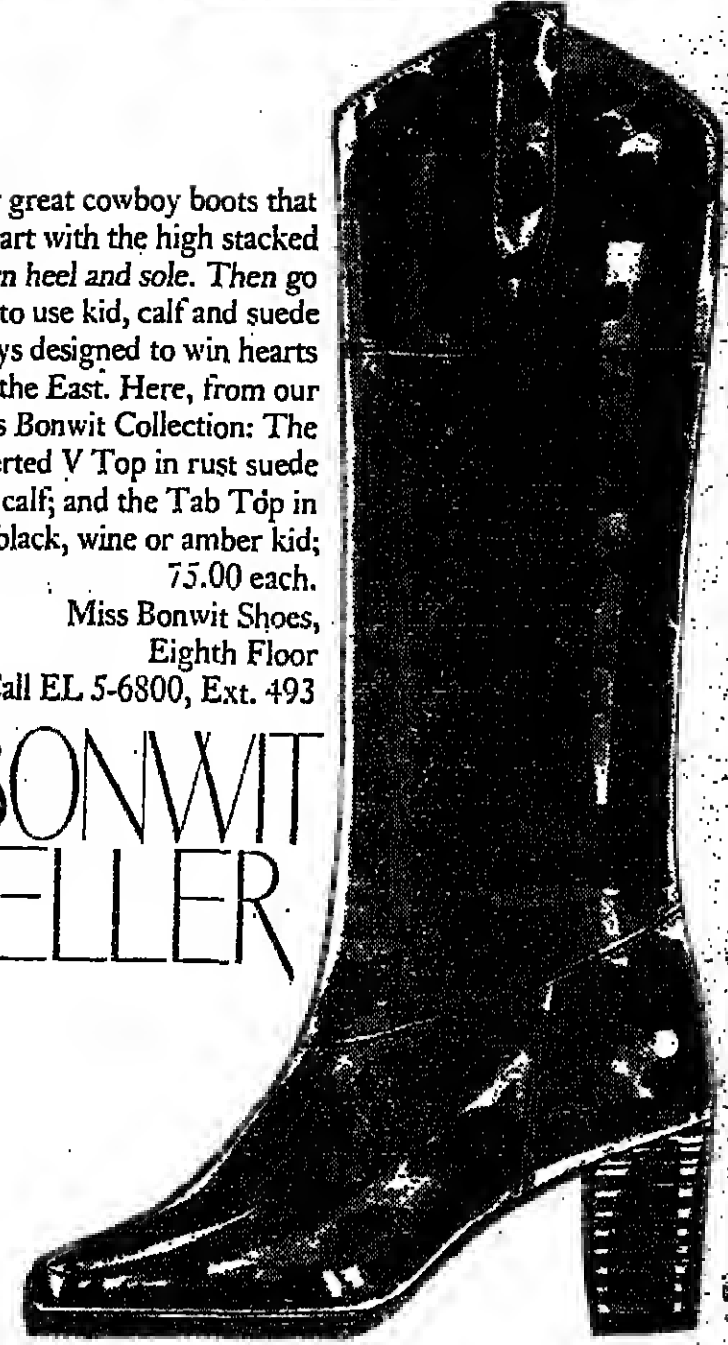


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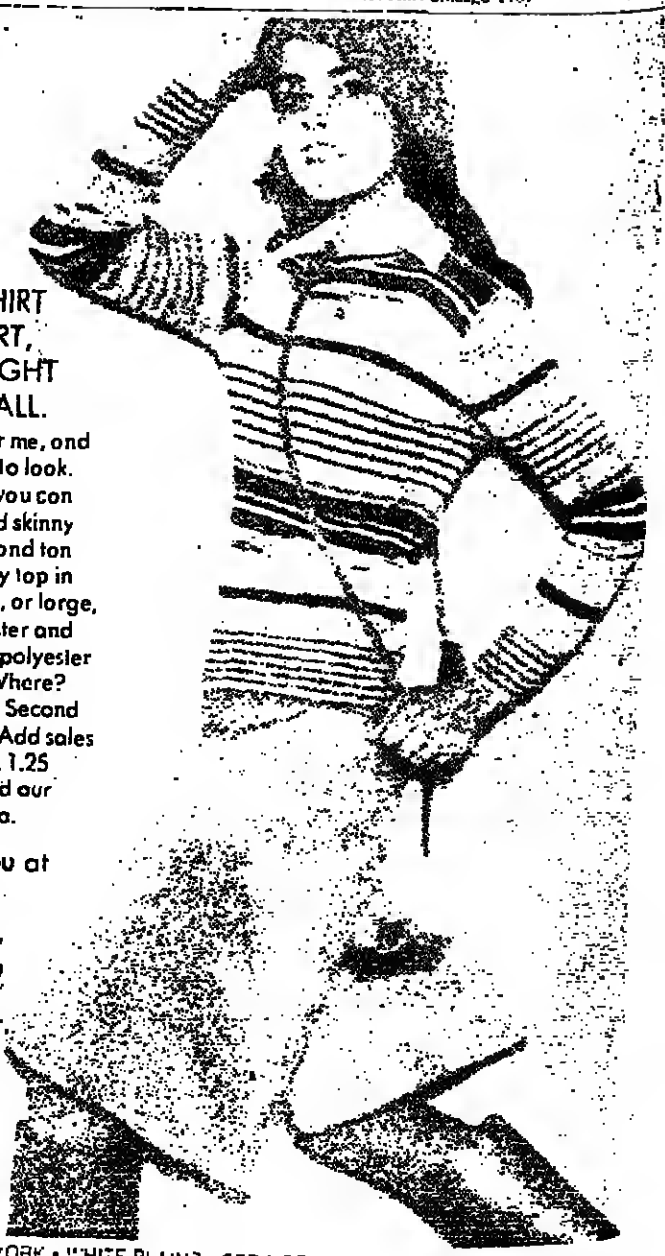
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Handwritten Arabic text: "مكتبة الامارات"



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**ROCCO FINDING AHARA A STRAIN**

ria Blamed as Attacks Rebel Groups Continue Former Spanish Area

By HENRY GINIGER

**ABAT, Morocco** — The siphant mood that surrounded Morocco's assumption of control in the Spanish-held Sahara in February has given to exasperation as Moroccan forces continue to fend off attacks by guerrilla groups and these needs strain financial resources.

The exasperation is directed against Algeria, which is accused of arming and giving aid to the guerrilla fighters of carrying on a diplomatic offensive against Morocco to ease its expansion southward. Relations between the two African neighbors are most tense since their 1963 war.

It is hard to find a Moroccan who does not talk of the possibility of another war in the Sahara are bedeviled to be occurring almost here and the military authorities even take their time in informing the next of kin. A monetary cost was driven by King Hassan II in June 1975, a \$227 million issue to finance development and expansion in the Sahara. He said a third of Moroccan military in 1976, and he said why he thought necessary.

**"Stop the Hostile Acts"** — The King said that he did not want a war but that if it came responsibility would be shared. "In the name of Arab-Islamic neighborliness and good will, stop the hostile acts which we have reached the point where our patience has been exhausted," he warned Algerians.

Abderrahim Bouabid, a leader of the Socialist Union of Popular Forces, one of the two major parties, said the situation is becoming untenable. "Every day we sit there and wait for an attack," he said. "We cannot go on like this." He accused Algeria of trying to provoke a Moroccan attack as to appear to be the victim of aggression.

At the beginning of the year Moroccan officials were not predicting a full-scale war, which also appeared anxious to avoid, but slow steady "hemorrhaging" of Moroccan resources. There are elements in the situation to bear out the prediction.

As much as a third of Moroccan troops have had to be kept in the Sahara, where the temperature reaches 100 degrees in the shade now. Opportunities for diversion are scarce. Most of the defense budget has been an attempt to make up for the troops' deficiencies compared with the Algerian forces.

Each country is estimated to have 90,000 men under arms. Algeria has an advantage in armor and aircraft. The United States has delivered more than 100 tanks to Morocco but has been unable to furnish them because of other commitments. Morocco has turned to France for Mirage jets, but sizable deliveries are expected before 1978.

**Sabotage of Phosphate Work** — While Morocco is spending an estimated \$1 billion in the Sahara's only natural resource, one of the largest phosphate deposits in the world, has been largely unexploited in the six months because of constant sabotage of a 60-mile conveyor belt that carries phosphates from the mines to the coast.

The financial burden has led to belt-tightening at home. Shortages of food and other commodities have been in half and grumbling over the situation has become widespread. The situation is felt particularly intensely in a country where most of the population of close to 18 million live near the subsistence level in rural areas. In the cities, where they have been told they have to forgo pay increases next year to preserve fiscal stability.

In view of the strains, the question is whether the national unity the King has been able to forge on the Sahara question can be maintained. A bond issue, to which large companies and wealthy individuals are experiencing heavy subscription, is being promoted as a show of national unity.

Efforts to keep the political parties together, hungry for a share of power, in line, the King has used elections beginning in the Sahara at the municipal level culminating with the election of a national assembly, since 1971, next April. Promises have been made to the politicians are unclear.

Something will happen, or something, to postpone elections again," said a member of the Istiqlal, the biggest party. "I am not sure the King will ever surrender his absolute power."

**FRESH IDEA THE FRESH AIR FUND.**



# Your Godalming Guide

Take this page with you when you buy your next sweater

**T**his is a modest work. Won't tell you "how to" achieve fame, fortune or success with fair ladies. Will tell you how to get the best possible sweater for your money: **The Good Wool Sweater.**

**Why Godalming?** If space allows, we'll tell you later.

**Now. About wool.** Pure wool is good. Pure lambswool is better. This first clip from the baby sheep is soft, resilient, comfortable and warm. The **Alan Paine** sweaters on this page are pure lambswool.

**About yarn.** Two-ply yarns provide greater wearing qualities than single yarns. Both these beauties are two-ply.

**About knitting.** Some sweaters are knit in pieces, cut, then sewn together. Alan Paine's are **full fashioned.** You can see the stitch-narrowing at the shoulders. That means you get a smooth fit, whether your shoulders are square or sloping.

**About seaming.** Look inside the sweater. If it's an Alan Paine, it has selvage edges, so seams lie flat, can't ravel.

**About milling.** The natural oils used in knitting these sweaters are milled (washed) out by an expert to bring up a perfect fullness and tone.

**About finishing.** The Alan Paine sweater you buy has been pressed **by hand.**

**About color.** A. Paine's craftsmen create their own colors. And this year they're terrific. Our cardigan (note the one-piece pockets) comes in Bermuda blue, Lovat (green) mix, spicy **Red Ice**, Natural, Gray or Black, 45.00. The pullover (with new 6-inch high turtleneck) is black, light blue, blond, yellow, red ice or lovat, **29.50.** Both for sizes 38 to 46.

And as we said, you can carry this check list in your wallet. Or simplify **your life** and pick up an Alan Paine or two from Altman's new collection.

P.S. About Godalming. That's the town in Surrey, England, where these sweaters are knit. Been a wool center since at least 1391.

P.P.S. Yes, there is an Alan Paine. Guess where he lives? Godalming, **by golly.**

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WINTER



**RIGHTISTS SHELL  
FOE NEAR BEIRUT**

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

fighters who escaped from the camp.

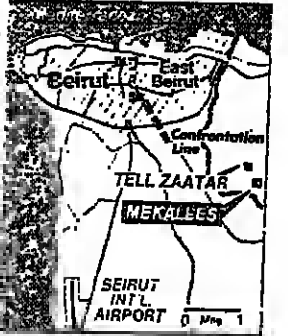
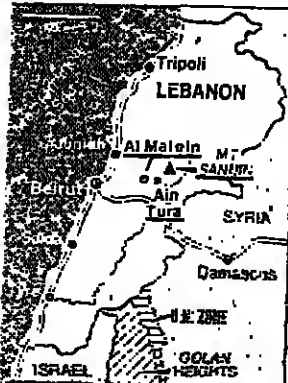
It said that the fleeing Palestinians were being given artillery cover from Palestinian positions at the Monteverdi Housing project near Mekalles, an industrial area that overlooks Tell Zaatar. It said that Palestinian and leftist reinforcements had moved into the area in the last 48 hours.

Heavy shelling of Moslem and Christian residential districts of this Lebanese capital continued today—one shell started a fire in a Moslem quarter.

Tanks, armored cars and rockets were used last night and today in clashes in the ruins of the commercial center and in the southern suburbs.

The sharp rise in the level of fighting has reduced chances of a negotiated solution to the 16-month crisis here and has stalled the Arab League's initiative.

The Palestinian guerrilla movement and its Lebanese left-



The New York Times/Nov. 16, 1974  
Christian gunners fired on positions shown by underlining in mountains east of Beirut, in the capital. Palestinians from Tell Zaatar camp were said to be getting artillery support from an area near Mekalles.

Moslem allies declared in a joint statement that "there is room for negotiations" and that "steadfastness is the only course left."

The Arab League's special envoy to Lebanon, Hassan Kholy al-Kholy, was going to Cairo from Damascus today for consultations with Mahmoud al-Merghani, the group's secretary general. Dr. Kholy left here for the Syrian capital yesterday and was received on his arrival by President Hafez al-Assad.

Dr. Kholy is reported to believe that only an Arab leadership conference can check the deterioration of the Lebanese situation. However, such a conference is not considered likely cause of the sharpening conflict between Syria and Egypt.

The Syrian Government last night issued a strong retort to the Egyptian Government, which had held Syria responsible for the fall of Tell Zaatar, and accused the regime of President Assad of treason.

The Syrian statement, which was broadcast by the Damascus radio several times last night and today, said that it "betrayed the Arab cause" and concluded the second Sinai agreement with Israel last September. The statement accused the Egyptian authorities of sending weapons to Palestinian organizations in Lebanon "to keep the blood flowing."

**West Bank Unrest Cited**

Palestinian sources noted the fall of Tell Zaatar might have been a shock to public opinion. They reported demonstrating yesterday in the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River where demonstrators were reported to have torn up photos of President Assad and chanted anti-Syrian slogans against Damascus for the Tell Zaatar disaster.

Meanwhile, two Arab conservative regimes have called an Arab meeting to end the fighting in Lebanon.

A Saudi Arabian royal palace in a statement broadcast on Riyadh radio last night called for an Arab conference "on a high level" and asserted that the continuation of the Lebanese crisis played into the hands of imperialism and Zionism.

Kuwait radio announced Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmed, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister, received instructions from the government to hold consultations with other Arab officials at a current conference of Arab countries in Sri Lanka for the purpose of organizing an Arab emergency conference to discuss the Lebanese situation.

**Washington Is Recovering**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (UPI)—Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld was still making steady progress after surgery for removal of a non-cancerous lump on the thyroid gland of his neck, a Pentagon spokesman said today.

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### ODESIA CHARGES ZAMBIQUE RAID

Policemen Are Killed at a Frontier Post

LISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 15 (AP)—Mozambique troops raided a border post 120 miles northeast of here with rifles and rockets today, killing two Rhodesian police and security forces said.

The attack on the police post at Kamapanda, a few hundred miles from the Mozambique border, was the latest in a series of assaults from across the border reported in the past few days.

Rhodesian troops raided the border into Mozambique last Tuesday, reportedly killing at least 300 black nationalist guerrillas. Mozambique is providing training and arms for guerrillas fighting a four-year-old struggle to free the white minority region in Salisbury.

Rhodesians launched the attack on the police post in an attack last week on a Rhodesian army camp about 20 miles from Umtali.

Two Reported Killed—Rhodesian security chiefs reported today that the two men—a 19-year-old white and a 20-year-old black—lost their lives in an "unprovoked" attack. Two other members of security forces were reported wounded in the barrage.

A communiqué issued today said the incident was the first in which Mozambique had killed Rhodesian security forces. The 141 soldiers and policemen of the Rhodesian army previously reported in the communiqué had lost their lives in clashes with black nationalist guerrillas.

The attack from Mozambique was the first since mortar fire and rockets were fired on the eastern highlands administrative town of Umtali—Rhodesia's fourth largest—last Tuesday.

Response Not Clear—There was no mention in the communiqué today whether the Rhodesian policemen had been killed in the fire, but the Rhodesian radio reported that in the assault on Umtali Government forces had used machine-guns and heavy artillery to repel the bombing. In March of this year, President Samora Machel of Mozambique closed the 800-mile border with Rhodesia, charging that Rhodesia had launched air and ground attacks inside Mozambique.

President Machel has declared that he intends to give full support to efforts to topple the minority Government that Rhodesia's nearly five million blacks, thousands of guerrillas are estimated to be inside Rhodesia, 4,000 to 5,000 in Mozambique and Tanzania.

BRAHAM STRAUS

### Expect New Riots, Machel's Chief Warns South Africa Rulers

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 15 (AP)—Racial violence, which has taken more than 200 lives in South Africa since June, will ease until the nation's blacks are recognized as full citizens, the leader of four million Zulu tribesmen said today. Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, leader of the South African home-land of KwaZulu, said in an interview with The Johannesburg Sunday Times that "the Government has not provided visible leadership in the situation."

The Government continues to refuse to recognize blacks as citizens "with all the rights and duties of citizens," he went on to say. Since June 16, when rioting broke out in the Soweto township of Johannesburg over the use of Afrikaans language in black schools, demonstrations here and elsewhere have done millions of dollars' damage to schools, universities, Government buildings and vehicles.

Situation Termed Calm—Police reported today that black areas were calm. No incidents were reported in black townships around Johannesburg, where 29 persons were killed in two days of rioting last week. Other black leader, Mxolisi Mkhonto, the acting president of the Black Peoples' Convention, said the Government to meet the interests of peace with leaders acceptable to all sides, including some who are under detention or are involved under security laws. However the form of the unrest, Mr. Mxolisi said, the heart of it all is the anger of blacks of the whole nation of oppression, subjugation and exploitation contained in the so-called policy of separate development, or apartheid.

Wreck Seen in War II—The wreckage of a British World War II bomber cooped up the remains of several men was found today in the northernmost mountains of Norway. A helicopter pilot found the plane near the village of Kvikkjokk, 100 miles west of here.

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New York at dusk. Photograph by Peter Fink

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Encran is a reg. T. M. of American Enka, Inc., a part of Alkono Inc., for its polyester

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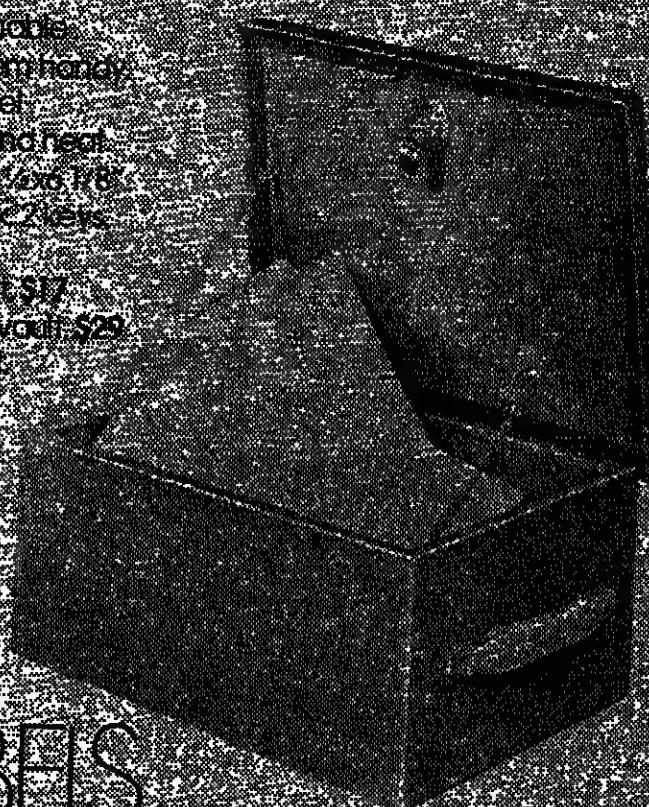


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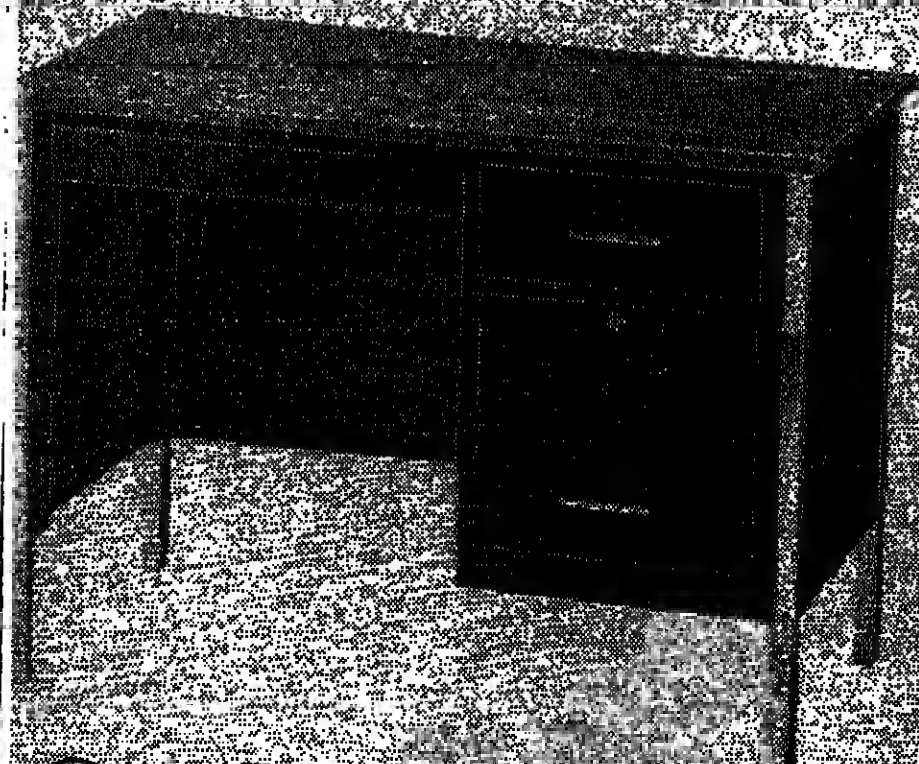


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The New York Times/Andrew Linneman Part of a row of barracas, or shacks, in Santos Martas, outside Lisbon. It is one of Portugal's oldest slums.

### Portugal Slum Dwellers Moving Into New Homes

By MARVINE HOWE

ALGES, Portugal, Aug. 9—The women and children by the public fountain pointed curiously to the heap of stones, bricks, tin and broken glass as if it were a national monument. "That's the end of a barraca and soon they will all go," 56-year-old Maria Adelaide Gouveia, who has lived 20 years in a barraca, or shack, told a visitor to the Santos Martas shantytown. Santos Martas is one of the oldest slums outside Lisbon and sprawls just over the hill from the elegant embassy row of suburban Algés.

In the last three or four years Santos Martas has expanded rapidly with the influx of refugees from Portugal's former colonies in Africa, particularly the Cape Verde Islands. The Cape Verdeans have re-created African village atmosphere here with their taverns, children playing on roller carts and women pounding corn. She moved into Zambujal last weekend with her husband, a mechanic, and their three young children. "Over there we didn't have water or electricity or a bathroom and the children played all day in open sewers," she said. "But here in Zambujal we have paradise." The only furniture in her apartment was a bed, a stove and a television set.

Not everybody is happy about the program. A shipyard worker refuses to move because he pays no rent for his barraca and has developed a profitable side income from his small vegetable garden. Most of the barraca inhabitants have tried to make the best of their hard conditions because they thought they would have to remain there all their lives. The Martins Ferro barraca, for example, is a neat, brightly painted place built into the rocks. Analdio's father, Francisco, was a construction worker and built the barraca of wood and bricks on Sundays. His wife, Maria Adelaide, is fond of plants and has decorated the place with flowers and greenery.

Now that Francisco Martins Ferro is retired, he spends time in the barraca raising rabbits and pigeons and growing cabbage, tomatoes and onions, which he also sells to neighbors.

An Electrical Workshop His son has built himself a workshop in one corner of the barraca so that he can perform electrical experiments at home. But he spends his evenings with the Neighborhood Commission.

The commission is busy with other projects, he said. Since the members know it will take time to move Santos Martas, they are trying to improve life in the barracas. They have already got the people to build a new public fountain and a coter where working mothers can leave their young children. They are also building public showers for the barraca people, who up to now have had to bathe in plastic buckets.

Even though Analdio is on the commission, the Martins Ferros are way down on the list for a new house. He said that the family hoped to have a house of their own near Zambujal in a year and a half.

One of the main concerns for him — and for most Portuguese — is whether the country will maintain its now-tenuous stability.

Housing a Priority The new Socialist Government of Prime Minister Mário Soares has declared that solving the housing problem is one of its chief priorities and has encouraged neighborhood commissions to work with government institutions to solve it.

Announcing his Government's program last week, Mr. Soares said that five million of Portugal's nine million people were badly housed. He promised to have 60,000 to 65,000 houses built a year — by private and public enterprise.

But the Soares Government is faced with a huge deficit in the country's balance of payments, and many people wonder where the money will come from for the ambitious social projects.

If it does not come and the projects are halted, the neighborhood commissions and the people could take to the streets to demand their rights. Mr. Soares himself warns. "And this would be an open door for a return of the right-wing dictatorship," he cautioned. One of his neighbors is Idalina Maria Nogueira, who spent 23 of her 24 years in a barraca in Santos Martas.

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- allow for continuing  
- of groups whose for-  
- mations are believed to  
- the national security,  
- or not there is evidence  
- pending violation of  
- aw.

he Socialist Workers  
- n among those trans-  
- from the intelligence  
- the party could not  
- n investigated in the  
- of evidence that it was  
- g to overthrow or in-  
- rish the functioning of  
- eral government or a  
- government, impair in-  
- commerce or deprive  
- of their civil rights.

F.B.I.'s rationale to ac-  
- he Socialist Workers  
- he same status as, for  
- the foreign-directed  
- tian Liberation Organi-  
- comes despite testimony  
- in months from past and  
- bureau officials that  
- ty has never advocated  
- ged in any violent or  
- ctivity.

According to one Justice De-  
- partment source, the bureau  
- a basis for its decision  
- ty's connections with  
- urch International, a  
- de Trotskyite group  
- igh the party withdrew  
- bership in 1940.

Officials have testified  
- ongress and in connec-  
- h the party's lawsuit  
- the F.B.I. that the  
- signed from the Fourth  
- ocal after passage of  
- his Act, which placed  
- on domestic organi-  
- hat had such interna-  
- filiations.

And 'Observers'

arty has continued  
- t to send delegations  
- rvers" to world con-  
- of Trotskyite groups  
- prise the Fourth Inter-  
- Its officers have in-  
- at although the group  
- tionalist in character,  
- t "run by a foreign  
- or organization," as  
- mejo, its current presi-  
- candidate, told the  
- ntelligence committee

ling to a report of the  
- ntelligence committee,  
- ennan, a former head  
- B.I. intelligence divi-  
- ed the term "home-  
- oatoes" to describe  
- s domestic character.  
- ullivan, Mr. Brennan's  
- or, said in a deposi-  
- n recently to party  
- that he had no per-  
- vledge of any violent  
- ful activities engaged  
- ty members.

nate report noted that  
- the F.B.I. maintained  
- Communist Party had,  
- me, been "blatantly"  
- in espionage within  
- d States, the commit-  
- tigators had seen no  
- of similar activity by  
- list Workers.

435



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## Colombo Meeting of the Third World Opening Today in a Time of Transition

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

aligned seem, in the prevailing view here, to be less hostile than they used to be.

"The cold war has virtually disappeared, and although there is still tension between the great powers, they are increasingly showing a seriousness of purpose in trying to achieve detente," declares a draft communiqué that Sri Lanka, as the host nation, is circulating among the delegates. "The danger of nuclear war continues, but it has diminished," the draft says. "Colonialism is no longer much more than a marginal problem."

Although that document is only a draft, a starting point for the heads of Government when they convene tomorrow morning in this sweltering seaport's glass and white marble conference hall, it reflects the fact that among many of the nonaligned nations the emphasis has shifted away from the traditional political aspirations. The present goal is what they call a "new international economic order." By which they mean a narrowing of the gap between the poor nations and the rich ones.

One of the Stars "The world is coming to understand that economic exploitation can continue even after political colonialism ends," said Prime Minister Gandhi, who is arriving here tomorrow, and who is expected, like President Tito, to be one of the stars of the conference.

Mrs. Gandhi's father, Jawaharlal Nehru, was together with President Tito and Gamal Abdel Nasser, one of the originators of the nonaligned movement, which he saw as "a moral force."

"Nonaligned has a negative meaning," Mr. Nehru conceded, as they searched for a label back in those early days. "But if we give it a positive connotation, it means nations which object to lining up for war purposes, to military blocs, to military alliances and the like. We want to throw our weight in favor of peace."

The movement that he helped to start traces its origin to a conference of 29 Asian and African nations that was held in the Indonesian resort city of Bandung in 1955.

Membership Coalition As the big powers watched nervously—President Eisenhower, after some discussion, carefully avoided sending greetings—the conference issued a communiqué deploring the then state of international tension, with its dangers of an atomic world war, and the nonaligned movement was born.

At the first formal conference, in Belgrade in 1961, it was agreed that, to be allowed to join the nonaligned movement, a nation "should not be a member of a multilateral military alliance concluded in the context of great power conflicts."

### Israeli Justice Chief Is Opposed to Death In Terrorist Cases

By IRVING SPIEGEL Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—Haim J. Zadok, Israel's Minister of Justice, strongly opposed today the use of capital punishment against terrorists. He stressed that decisions regarding the punishment of terrorists "must be guided by cool judgment rather than by emotional reaction."

"Capital punishment," he said, "would not serve Israel's best interests. Not only would it not deter potential terrorists but it would create martyrs, thus providing an example for others to follow."

Mr. Zadok contended that capital punishment would "focus attention on saving the lives of so-called 'freedom fighters' rather than focusing attention on the graveness of their terrorist acts."

Mr. Zadok's remarks were made in an interview before he spoke at the opening session of the 62d annual convention of Hadassah at the Washington Hilton Hotel. More than 2,500 delegates representing 350,000 members of the Jewish women's volunteer organization are attending a four-day meeting.

Mr. Zadok said that it was "understandable" when there is an "emotional drive of our people to feel that the death of innocent victims should be vindicated and that the death penalty must be reintroduced against any odious outrage of terrorism."

"At the present time," Mr. Zadok said, "there is a standing instruction by the Israeli Government to the prosecutors of criminal trials not to ask for capital punishment except for the most grave crimes of terrorism. This practice is enforced."

He said that the Israeli Cabinet on occasion discusses the subject of the death penalty as a matter of policy. At the present time, however, Mr. Zadok said he could not voice any opinion concerning any future judgment the Cabinet might make.

A member of Israel's parliament, Mr. Zadok was named Minister of Justice in 1974, a position comparable to the Attorney General of the United States. He is a former professor of law at Tel Aviv University.

This standard, which permits membership to Cuba, North Korea and the new Governments of Cambodia and Vietnam, also leads every time there is a nonaligned meeting to disputes about what the delegates call "the criteria issue."

This year, Rumania lobbied hard to be included, reportedly with the support of the Yugoslavs. But India, which has considerable leverage in the movement, opposed its admission, after days of haggling at the Foreign Ministers' level last week, Rumania was accorded only the status of an official guest.

Portugal Attending From the vantage of the nonaligned, a measure of how the world has changed is that the same guest status was granted to Portugal.

As recently as the last nonaligned conference three years ago, Portugal has the third world's bete noire, the last major colonial power, and any gesture in its direction would have been unthinkable. But the Government in Lisbon has changed since then and Portugal's colonies have gained independence.

Similarly, Australia, which is not nonaligned by anybody's standard, found itself invited as a guest to the Foreign Ministers' meeting that the movement held last year in Lima, Peru. The reason, Australians presumed, was that Prime Minister Gough Whitlam had vigorously been wooing the African and Asian nations.

Watching With Interest But in the year since the Lima conference Mr. Whitlam has been replaced as Prime Minister by Malcolm Fraser, who is regarded as more conservative. No invitation to this conference was proffered, even though an Australian diplomat stood ready to make the trip if invited.

Nevertheless, Australia and other Western countries, including the United States, are watching the meeting here with great interest and often through the eyes of special observers sent here from their capitals. In the view of some of these unofficial observers, here and elsewhere, the time is past when neutralism was widely regarded in the West as just a waystation on the road to Communism, the assessment typified by John Foster Dulles's statement that it was "an immoral and shortsighted conception."

But mutual suspicion lingers, and the fact that colonialism has always been one of the movement's main targets, and fully half the delegates participating in the Colombo meeting were once colonies or protectorates of Britain or France.

So have proposals for the repudiation of Israel, and the declaring of the Indian "zone of peace," a hastily built here, the delegates talk of other kinds of Western colonialism. For example, a proposal for a third-world news agency to provide the main targets, and fully half the delegates participating in the Colombo meeting were once colonies or protectorates of Britain or France.

Now, in the corridors and splendid gardens of the resplendent new hotels that were hastily built here, the delegates talk of other kinds of Western colonialism. For example, a proposal for a third-world news agency to provide the main targets, and fully half the delegates participating in the Colombo meeting were once colonies or protectorates of Britain or France.

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President Anwar el-Sadat, left, being welcomed to Lanka by President William Gopallawa in Colombo.

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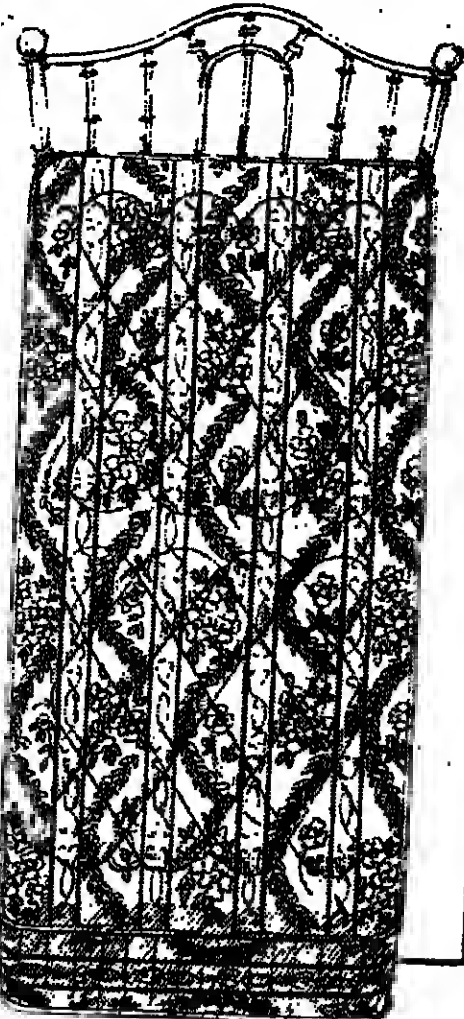
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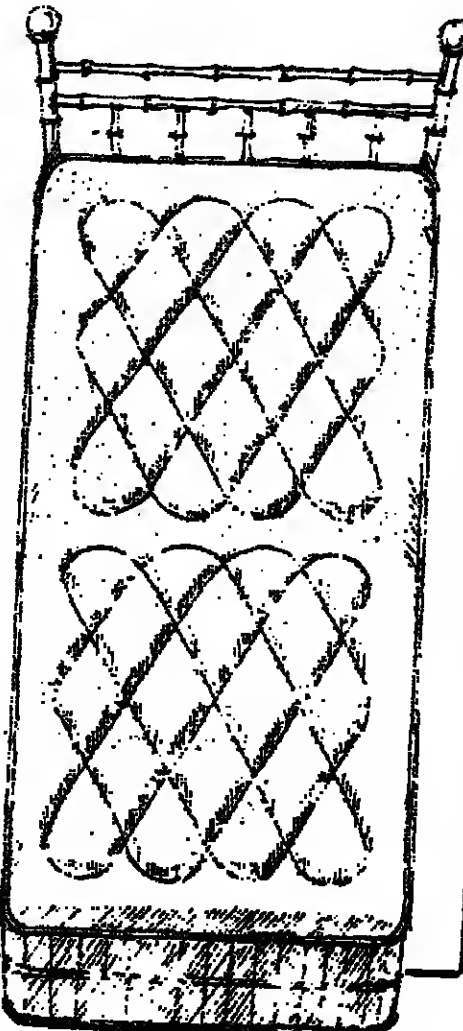
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# es, Beset by Shortages and Food Lines, Seek Solace at an Old-Fashioned Street Fair

**COLUM W. BROWNE**  
to The New York Times  
K, Poland, Aug. 12—  
the hundreds of thou-  
sands of people seek-  
ing respite from the  
tedium of short-  
age lines by browsing  
in old-fashioned street  
fairs along the cobble-  
stones of the city.

fair has created a holiday  
mood.  
The tradition of street fairs  
in Gdansk (or Danzig, as the  
city was called when it was  
controlled by Germany for sev-  
eral periods before 1945) was  
started in medieval times by  
Dominican friars.  
Revived five years ago, it is  
still called the Dominican Fair  
although its organizers today  
are Communist officials.  
To Westerners who have vis-  
ited the huge flea markets in

London, Paris, Amsterdam and  
other West European capitals,  
the Gdansk fair seems modest.  
But the old bric-a-brac and  
curios offered for sale by peo-  
ple renting patches of pavement  
for the two-week fair have evi-  
dently produced a great tide of  
nostalgia.  
The city itself is a museum  
in some ways.  
Virtually levelled in World  
War II, the stately Gothic and  
Renaissance houses, churches,  
public buildings and statues of

the old center of Danzig were  
recreated by the new Govern-  
ment. Although the buildings  
are all new, they seem scarcely  
to have changed in centuries.  
The only visible modern sign is  
the forest of television anten-  
nas on the roofs.  
In summer, more than eight  
million people come to Gdansk,  
swelling the city's normal popu-  
lation of a half million.  
Many of the visitors are for-  
eign, chiefly German. For them,  
there seems to be special in-

terest in the suburb of Wester-  
platte, where the German  
battleship Schleswig-Holstein  
opened fire on a Polish garri-  
son on Sept. 1, 1939, beginning  
World War II.  
**Free Market**  
One of the attractions of the  
fair is that it is a genuinely  
free market. Practically any-  
thing, however execrable its  
artistic taste or questionable  
its political connotations, may  
be sold.

There are rusty helmets and  
swords. There are souvenir  
beer mugs, vintage 1920, glazed  
with crossed German flags and  
portraits of Field Marshal Hin-  
denburg. There are busts in all  
sizes of the prewar Polish mili-  
tary dictator, Marshal Jozef  
Pilsudski. There are wartime  
factory handbooks emblazoned  
with swastikas. And there are  
tattered but not very old copies  
of Times and Newsweek.  
The prices for everything are

enormous, sustained by com-  
petitive bidding. The Poles  
come here from all over the  
country, with plenty of money,  
eager to find some bit of old  
kitsch.  
"It has become a kind of  
game, to see how many awful  
old things we can buy," one  
said. "They are awful but won-  
derful. Even the garbage of old  
times can bring back memories  
—some horrible memories, but  
some sweet ones also."

Man Held in Slaying of 2  
FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 15  
(AP) — A Fall River man, Paul  
Monast, 34 years old, has been  
arrested for the slaying of his  
father and brother, who ap-  
parently died today from blows  
from a hatchet, the police said.  
The victims were identified as  
Calixte Monast, 71, and his son,  
Lionel, 45.

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President Anwar el-Sadat, left, being  
Lanka by President William Gomb...

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## Guadeloupe Eruption Expected; 72,000 Are Being Evacuated

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

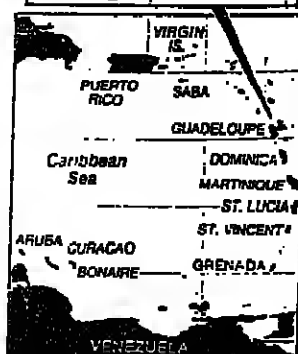
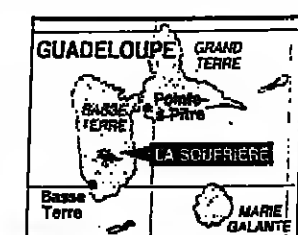
ries. A month ago the volcano began to send forth showers of stones, ash, gases and steam, and 25,000 people fled the area but returned within a week. Last Thursday, however, the volcanic activity intensified, and 30,000 people were ordered out of three towns yesterday.

### New Ash Expelled

The total evacuation of the seven communities in the area was announced after Michael Feuillard, director of the Globe Laboratory near the foot of the volcano, said that the presence of new ash in the vapor being expelled meant it was coming from much deeper in the earth than it had before.

Families carrying bundles crowded into cars and buses, which fought for position on the narrow two-lane highway that leads out of the mountain zone north of Guadeloupe's largest city, Pointe-à-Pitre. A large French vessel waited at the dock in Basse-Terre, the island's capital and one of the seven communities in the danger zone, to carry those without cars to Pointe-à-Pitre.

A French expert on volcanoes, Haroun Tazieff, said in July that the activity then was "just smoke emissions." But



The New York Times/Aug. 16, 1976

### AEGEAN SURVEY SHIP RETURNS TO TURKEY

EMIR, Turkey, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Turkish oil survey ship Sismik-1 returned here today after its controversial exploration of the Aegean Sea. Throngs lined the waterfront, a hand played martial music, and sheep were sacrificed as the ship dropped anchor.

Its voyage provoked a dispute between Turkey and Greece. Greece appealed to the United Nations Security Council and to the International Court of Justice for help in solving the quarrel over oil rights in the Aegean.

The ship left July 23 from Istanbul for the second of three planned exploratory voyages.

The welcoming ceremony was attended by Energy Minister Selahattin Kilic, Transportation Minister Nahit Metekese

and the commander of the Aegean Army, Gen. Turgut Sunalp.

Mr. Kilic said that the vessel would "start the third round of seismic studies in a short time," but gave no exact date. The ship is rigged for oil exploration but Turkish authorities say the ship's mission was scientific.

### Shah Frees 307 From Jail

TEHERAN, Iran, Aug. 15 (AP)—Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlavi has granted amnesty to 307 prisoners convicted by army courts to mark the 50th anniversary of the Pahlavi dynasty, a spokesman for the courts announced today. No details were given on the released prisoners, but terrorists, saboteurs and armed robbers are among those tried by military courts.

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Print bikini	3/3.59	3/2.89
Band leg brief	3/2.99	3/2.39

For boys: (Sizes 4-8)

	Reg.	Now
Short sleeve T-shirt	2/2.69	2/2.15
Brief	2/2.69	2/2.15

All in absorbent cotton. Children's Underwear, second floor, Fifth Avenue, (212) MU9-7000 and branches.

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Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom center of the page.



## The New York Times

### Not Since 1884 as an Incumbent has been So in Peril

By R. W. APPLE JR.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—Not since A. Arthur was denied re-election in 1884 has an incumbent come as close to repudiation as Gerald Rudolph Ford in Kansas City this week.

He wins the nomination by a margin, as seems likely, or by Ronald Reagan, Mr. Ford demonstrated startling political weakness—greater exhibited by Harry S. Truman Lyndon B. Johnson in 1964 decided not to seek re-election.

Mr. Keach of the University of Carolina argues that there are no explanations: Mr. Ford's bid on the Presidency, and Mr. Kennedy as a rival.

He never been selected by a party convention as a candidate for President or Vice President, Mr. Keach says in a paper written next month of the American Political Science Association.

Reagan was surely the most likely figure who might have challenged Ford. In terms of popularity in the party and ability to attract voters, no Republican in 1976 so forbidding an opponent as

Hampshire in January, and that was the strategic picture when the delegates arrived in Kansas City. All the jet flights, all the flights of oratory, all the sudden surges and near-collapses and comebacks, all the victories and defeats, served only to confirm the initial reality.

The President won the first three tests—in New Hampshire, Florida and Illinois—and it appeared that Mr. Reagan would have to withdraw. But the Californian then arrived on the more hospitable ground of North Carolina, where he made two important changes in his campaign style.

At the urging of Tom Ellis, a canny Raleigh lawyer, he turned to the heavy use of television, capitalizing on his experience as an actor, and he began savaging Mr. Ford's record, particularly in foreign policy. The result was a victory that kept his campaign alive.

There followed a series of important Reagan victories—in Texas, where he stunned the Ford camp by sweeping all 100 delegates; in Indiana, where he demonstrated strength in the Northern industrial states; in Nebraska, where he showed farm-belt appeal. But the President hung grimly on, and Mr. Reagan never quite scored the knockout blow that he needed to win.

The decisive victory eluded him in Michigan, Mr. Ford's home state; in Ohio, where he made only a token campaign in the last few days, and elsewhere. His sweeps in Texas and in California kept him close to the President in the delegate count, and he ended up by winning more total primary votes than Mr. Ford.

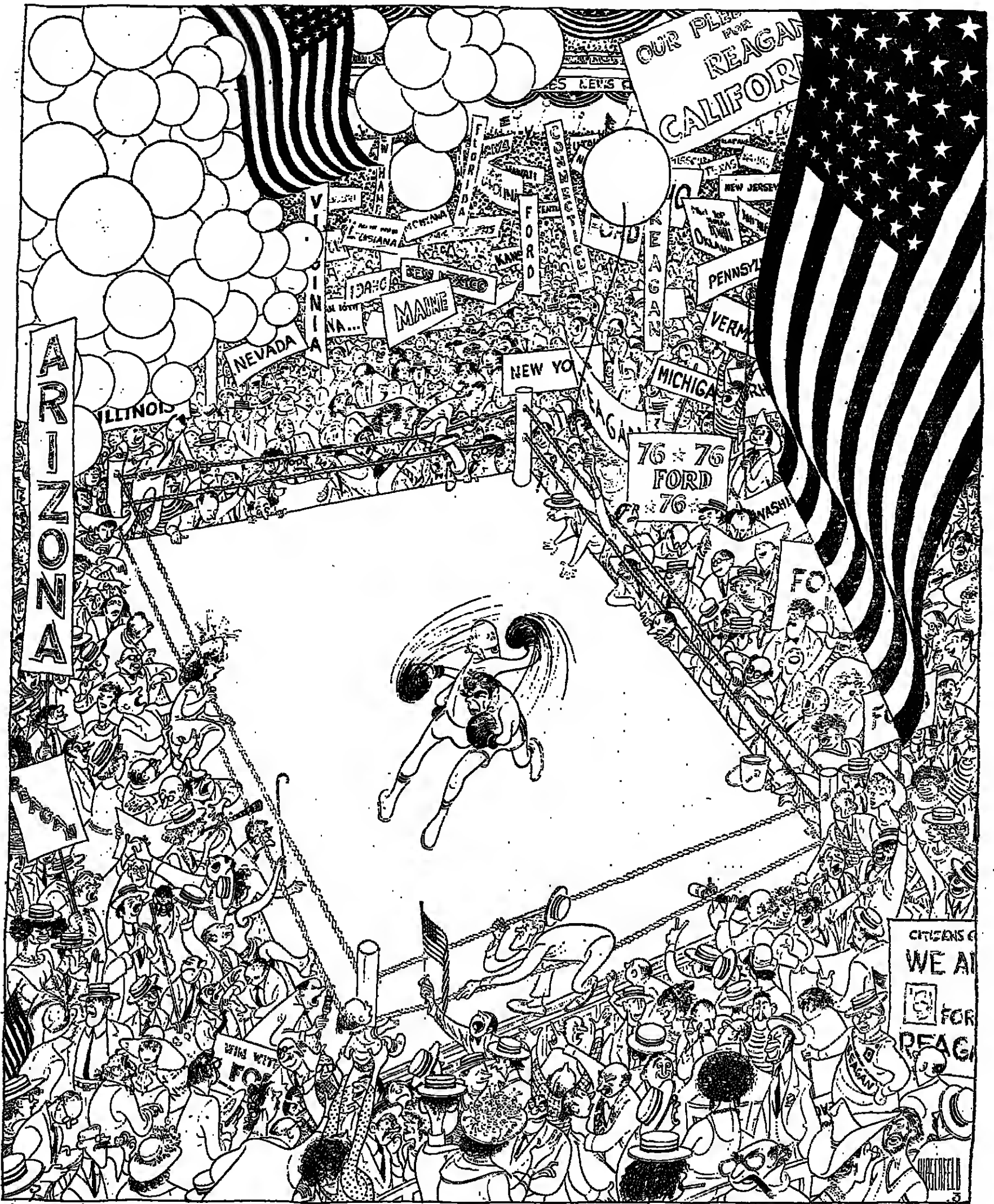
Husbanding his funds for use elsewhere, Mr. Reagan skipped the primaries in four of the 10 largest states (New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania) and made limited efforts in two others (Ohio and Michigan). Had he won 25 delegates each in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—certainly a modest goal—he would now be the favorite.

As it is, Mr. Reagan's strength is concentrated in the South and West; Mr. Ford's in the East and Midwest—a different alignment from that along which the Republicans have historically split, with Midwest opposing East. Until recently, a candidate whose base included neither the East nor the Midwest would have been hopelessly outnumbered.

But the explosive growth of the Sun-belt states, the dramatic improvement in Republican fortunes in the South and a Republican apportionment system that favors the smaller states have combined to alter the political arithmetic in favor of former Governor Reagan.

In the South and West, and in some states of the agricultural rather than industrial Midwest, the conservative gospel preached by Mr. Reagan had a far broader appeal than Mr. Ford's al-

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### The G.O.P.: All Wings and No Body

CHRISTOPHER LYDON

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—The Republican Party was the "moon" to the Democratic "sun" when Samuel Lubell called it "The Future of American Politics."

It was 25 years ago, and the party waxed briefly in the Eisenhower era as seemed to be waning since then. It is the "half-party" one political scientist, Nelson A. Rockefeller, calls a "one-and-a-half-party."

It may be the only party in the world that has a "half-party" in its ranks.

Republican wingism is some help in the present-day confusion of the party running through the party narrowly divided convention. It accounts, though, for the fact that Ford and his opposi-

tioner, Ronald Reagan, both call themselves conservatives.

It doesn't explain why Senator Barry Goldwater, the paladin of the old New Right, is supporting Mr. Ford, as is Clark Reed of Mississippi, the leading edge for the last decade of the Southern right wing.

It also ignores the interesting point that as recently as the 1968 convention there were three wings in the Grand Old Party—Mr. Reagan's on the right, Nelson Rockefeller on the left and Richard Nixon in the center—and that this year's combination, by and large, of center and left for Mr. Ford has not been enough to dominate clearly the resurgent Reaganites.

**Geographic Factor**

Geography is another factor but partial guide to what is happening to the Republican Party. Scanning the continental United States from the Kansas City stockyards, where the Republicans pick a Presidential ticket this week, the map

is strikingly simple: To the north and east, excepting only Missouri and Indiana, President Ford controls 21 state delegations and the District of Columbia; sweeping clockwise, however, over the South, the Southwest and North again, Mr. Reagan has everything but Florida, Oregon and North Dakota.

The impression of sharply drawn regional lines conflicts, in turn, with the fact that so many established Republican leaders or either wing within the Reagan region support Mr. Ford. In addition to Mr. Goldwater and Mr. Reed, there are such figures as Gov. James Holshouser of North Carolina, Senator Howard Baker of Tennessee, Senator John Tower of Texas, Senator Pete Domenici of New Mexico, Representative John J. Rhodes of Arizona, Senator Jake Garn of Utah and Gov. Daniel J. Evans of Washington.

Better than it fits patterns of regionalism or ideological wingism, the Republican contest suggests the collision of a movement and an establishment. It

seems less a battle of ideologies than a difference about the value of ideology in practical politics. Over-all it represents not so much a conflict of sectional interests as it does a struggle between places that have some lingering Republican organization and other places where the Republican Party has never taken firm hold or has lost what it had.

It is significant that the states supporting Mr. Ford at this convention account for two-thirds of the Republican membership in the House of Representatives. In that sense, the drama being played out at Kansas City is not a split in the party but a takeover bid by inspired outsiders who feel, like the American commander in the Vietnam village, that they may have to destroy the G.O.P. in order to save it.

The question for the party is akin to the puzzle about what happens when an irresistible force meets an immovable object.

The irresistible force in this collision is the exuberant and relatively fresh—if not exactly youthful—militancy of the Reagan conservatives. What they lack in local power bases (the only governors in their ranks are Meldrim Thomson Jr. of New Hampshire and James Edwards of South Carolina) they have made up in the cohesive strength of a few dramatic national issues, from abortion to the Panama Canal.

Though they are a minority of that minority of the electorate that calls itself Republican, they draw strength from outside the party, as Mr. Reagan demonstrated in primary states—Indiana and Texas, for example—where non-Republicans could cross over to vote for him. The fact that they have virtually tied the score in national convention delegates while Mr. Ford runs nearly 2-to-1 ahead of Mr. Reagan in the latest Gallup Poll hints at the superiority of their leadership and tactical skill.

The immovable object, on the other hand, the establishment in the confrontation here, is the aging, varied, perennially fragile band of Republican officeholders. Their numbers have been shrinking lately—down after the Watergate

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### Harry Truman's Town Has Gotten Up to Date

By B. DRUMMOND AYRES JR.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—This is a Democratic city; Harry Truman's town.

But suddenly Republicans are swarming all over the place, 20,000 of them in search of a Presidential nominee.

They have even invaded the burnished mahogany lobby of the famed old Radisson-Muehlebach Hotel, Mr. Truman's "Midwest White House." Sam Harris, a bellhop there since the Truman days, thinks the late President would give 'em hell if he were still around.

"He wouldn't like it," Mr. Harris says. In that case, Mr. Truman would apparently be in the minority hereabouts.

Many Kansas City residents, Democrats and Republicans alike, see the 1976 Republican National Convention, which opens here tomorrow, as a golden opportunity to show off the urban renaissance that has taken place here in recent years as new blood has moved in and the city has refurbished.

Citizens of every political persuasion want to lay to rest for all time the longstanding myth that Kansas City is an isolated cow town with a highly developed inferiority complex. That desire was the main force behind the city's strong bid to be chosen the 1976 convention site.

The Mayor, a staunch Democrat named Charles B. Wheeler Jr., is confident that the myth can be dispatched. "They'll love us," he says of the convention delegates, reporters and guests.

The sense of civic pride is so great in Kansas City these days that more than 2,000 residents are doing volunteer work to guarantee that convention visitors enjoy themselves.

"A lot of the volunteers are Democrats," says Mariann Tow, their coordinator. "This may be a Republican convention, but what happens to Kansas City is equally important. This is our big chance to show what we're really got."

Some of the volunteers are manning

information booths in delegate hotels or acting as tour guides. A number are throwing parties for entire delegations. And several dozen have taken in delegates and journalists to relieve an embarrassing shortage of quality hotel rooms.

What generates such civic enthusiasm is apparently the tremendous change Kansas City has seen in recent years.

There are still some major problems around, among them white flight from the downtown, spreading black slums, a deteriorating public school system and too many strips of fast-food stores.

But the city has acquired a forward momentum since 1970 as a result of the completion of an airport, interstate highway links, soaring office buildings and sprawling industrial plants valued in all at more than \$5 billion. Further, the city's isolation in the middle of the farm belt has suddenly become an asset in a world beset by food shortages.

"God and geography have been good to us," says Mayor Wheeler.

Almost half a million people now live in Kansas City proper. A million or so more live in a score of contiguous suburbs and cities, among them Kansas City, Kan., just across the Missouri River.

The metropolitan area, which started out 150 years ago as a one-cabin stopping off point on the road west, is now among the 30 most populous in the United States.

Agribusiness is still king in Kansas City—especially with the high prices of grain and beef—but more and more Kansas Cityans are becoming involved in other business fields, among them auto assembly, warehousing, regional distribution and clothing production.

The Kansas City of 1976 bears almost no resemblance to the one in which Democrats met in 1900 to nominate William Jennings Bryan, who would run against William McKinley, the eventual winner. There was dust in the streets then, along with steers and cowboys and maybe even tumbleweed.

Today, Kansas City still has some

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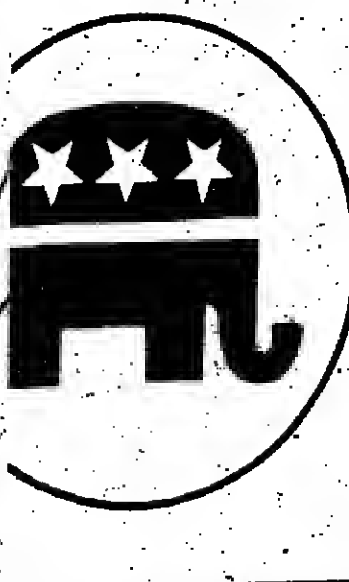
### ARTERIAL SALE

Save until August 21st  
Underwear for the kids  
Annual sale.

100% Cotton	2.29
100% Cotton	2.05
100% Cotton	1.89
100% Cotton	1.89
100% Cotton	1.89

100% Cotton  
Underwear  
Only  
7000  
pieces.

Advertisement for a woman's product, possibly a cosmetic or fashion item, featuring a black and white photograph of a woman's face and upper body.



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# Some Faces on the Convention Podium



**John J. Rhodes**

Permanent chairman of convention . . . 59-year-old House minority leader . . . maintains close ties to President Ford, whom he succeeded in 1973 as ranking House Republican in the party's smoothest such transition in 35 years . . . an 11-term member of Congress from Arizona . . . chairman of the Republican Platform Committee in 1972 . . . chaired the House Republican Policy Committee from 1965 to 1973 . . . fought early efforts for impeachment but finally called for the resignation of President Nixon in 1974 . . . supported Federal action to prevent a New York

default in 1975 . . . early this year his name headed a "dirty dozen" list of House members, a rating based on voting records on ecological issues published by Environmental Action Inc., a lobbying group . . . was floor manager for fellow Arizonan, Barry Goldwater, in latter's successful convention fight in 1964 for the Presidential nomination . . . member of the House Appropriations Committee . . . has also served on Education and Labor and Interior and Insular Affairs committees between 1953 and 1959 . . . a 1938 graduate of Kansas State University, received law degree from Harvard Law School in 1941.

**Howard H. Baker Jr.**

Senator from Tennessee . . . keynote speaker at the convention . . . was thrust into the national spotlight at the Senate Watergate hearings in 1973 as the incisive, sometimes sarcastic interrogator seeking the "whys" of Watergate wrongdoing . . . considered a possible running



mate for President Ford . . . born Nov. 15, 1925, into a family long active in politics . . . had a brief tour of World War II duty on a PT boat in the South Pacific . . . received a law degree from the University of Tennessee in 1949 and became a criminal lawyer in a firm founded by his grandfather . . . in 1964, snubbing almost certain succession to his father's seat in the House, ran instead, unsuccessfully, for the Senate seat vacated by the death of Estes Kefauver in 1963 . . . ran for the Senate again in 1966 and won, becoming the first popularly elected Republican Senator in Tennessee's history . . . narrowly defeated in 1969 by Senator Hugh Scott for the post of Senate minority leader, to succeed Mr. Baker's father-in-law, the late Everett McKinley Dirksen . . . re-elected to the Senate in 1972 . . . calls himself a "moderate to moderate-conservative" . . . often retreats to the darkroom in pursuit of his longtime hobby, photography . . . he and his wife, the former Joy Dirksen, married in 1951, have two children.



**Robert D. Ray**

Iowa's first fourth-term Governor is chairman of Republican Platform Committee . . . recently completed term as chairman of National Governors Conference . . . 47-year-old native of Des Moines, where he played basketball, football and tennis in high school . . . served in the Army in Japan after graduation from high school in 1946 . . . graduate of Drake University, 1952, and its law school, 1954 . . . started practice as trial lawyer . . . was elected party's state chairman in 1963 . . . at 1964 convention supported

William Scranton against Barry Goldwater, but worked for Goldwater in fall campaign, in which Democratic swept state . . . rebuilt GAO organization, which in 1960 recaptured majorities in state offices, House delegation to Washington and state House of Representatives . . . in 1968, won party nomination for Governor over two opponents after suffering broken ankle in airplane crash during primary campaign . . . favors abortion, Equal Rights Amendment, opposes death penalty, doesn't smoke or drink.

**Mary Louise Smith**

Republican national chairman . . . with 27 years of Republican experience, she is the first woman and fourth Iowan to hold the position . . . elected unanimously to the chairmanship in 1974 after serving as committee co-chairman . . . has been Iowa's national committee-woman since 1964 . . . was Barry Goldwater's Iowa campaign manager in his 1964 Presidential campaign . . . a Nixon delegate in 1968 . . . served on the committee on arrangements and platform committee at the last two conventions . . . was vice chairman of the party's Mid-



die West Region Conference and in 1972 was co-chairman of the Iowa Committee for Re-election of the President and national co-chairman of the physicians committee for the Presidential campaign . . . the 61-year-old native of Eddyville, Iowa, began her career in grass-roots politics . . . active in the local Community Chest, the Board of Education and served as chairman of the Iowa Commission for the Blind in 1962 . . . a 1935 graduate of the University of Iowa in social work administration . . . is married to Dr. Elmer M. Smith, a physician, and has three children and five grandchildren.

**Mary Crisp**

As secretary of the convention, she will call the roll . . . national Republican committee-woman from Arizona since 1972 . . . Phoenix resident . . . 52 years old . . . strong supporter of President Ford . . . favors ratification of Equal Rights Amendment, but

has ceased active campaigning for it after deciding it was "a futile exercise for me" because of strong opposition from conservatives in party . . . graduate student at Arizona State University, preparing to write master's thesis in political science, probably on the subject of the House minority leader, John Rhodes, a friend worked in 1964 Presidential campaign of Senator Barry Goldwater . . . delegate to 1972 Republican convention, where she served on platform committee . . . mother of three children, married to Dr. William Crisp . . . has been involved in charitable work and lectured on politics to university classes in Arizona . . . will visit China in October with 20 women from Arizona . . . native of Allentown, Pa., graduate of Oberlin College in 1946 . . . attributes political involvement to realization that government "directs every aspect of our lives" and active party involvement "strengthens the political system."



**Kent B. McGough**

Chairman of the rules committee at the convention . . . Ohio Republican chairman since May 1973 . . . A Ford delegate and member of an advisory committee working on the President's campaign . . . has lived all his life in Lima, an industrial city of 53,000 in northwest Ohio that says it is the world's largest producer of ambulances and hearses . . . born July 20, 1917 . . . name is pronounced mug-YOU . . . Graduated from Miami University of Ohio in 1939 with degrees in economics and political science . . . Army veteran of World War II . . . in 1946, opened a general insurance agency in Lima with a younger brother . . . agency still in operation



. . . persuaded Ohio Republican Party's ruling committee to endorse President Ford for election in July 1975, a first party to do so . . . his stewardship, party control of both houses of Legislature for the first time since 1960, but retained control of the Governor's elected mayors in five state's eight largest and in state's 23 Congressional districts sent publications to House standing suffered when he lost a con-re-election to state ruling committee to gain supporter . . . fee's rules prohibit nonmember from being man, but were changed to allow him to continue has been a delegate of state to every con since 1964.



**Robert J. Dole**

Senator from Kansas . . . temporary chairman of convention . . . outspoken, aggressively conservative partisan politician . . . elected chairman of Republican National Committee in 1971, but resigned in 1973 . . . born July 22, 1921, in Russell, Kan. . . an Army platoon leader in World War II, received Bronze Star and Purple Heart after suffering severe wounds that cost him the use of his right arm . . . graduated from University of Arizona and received law degree magna cum laude in 1951 from Washburn University in Kansas . . . served in Kansas Legislature 1951-53 and then had four terms as prosecu-

ing attorney for Russell County . . . member of the House, 1960-68, and elected to the Senate in 1968 after Frank Carlson resigned . . . on Senate floor, lashed out frequently against liberals and moderates who opposed Nixon Administration programs . . . re-elected to a second term in 1974 after a stiff fight that focused on his Nixon ties . . . voted against the Equal Employment Opportunity Act in 1966, but considers himself pro-civil rights, urging party to make itself more attractive to blacks . . . ranking Republican on the Senate Agriculture Committee . . . divorced from his first wife in 1972, he married Elizabeth Hanford, a Federal Trade Commissioner, in December 1975.



**John McDonald**

Chairman of Republican convention's contest committee, which puts him in line to become chairman of credentials committee should challenges arise . . . became party's national committee-man from Iowa last year after six years as state chairman . . . born Feb. 18, 1924, in Lorimer, in southwest Iowa . . . attended Simpson College until he enlisted in Army Air Force in October 1942 . . . after discharge, entered Drake University Law School and graduated in 1948 . . . started practice in Dallas Center, county seat of Dallas

County . . . began political career as precinct chairman Dallas County, advanced county chairman and district chairman before becoming state chairman in 1969 national convention de in 1964, supported W Scranton over Barry water, saying he feared . . . member board of v of Air Force Academy which has been appoint President Ford, whom b ports . . . has lectured politics at Universi Texas and helped i seminar for state pc chairman at Harvard.

## Republicans Unable to Avoid the Symbols of Watergate

By JAMES M. NAUGHTON

Special to The New York Times

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—They've gone about as far as they could go. San Clemente is 1,589 miles west, Washington is 1,043 miles east. Still the Republicans cannot elude the symbols, at opposite ends of the continent, of the memory they came to the heartland hoping to erase.

Former President Richard M. Nixon's exile on the Pacific Coast and the Watergate office complex on the edge of the Potomac River constitute not so much geographic as spiritual bounds around a Republican Party struggling to break free.

"Most delegates have closed their eyes and hoped Watergate is behind them," said a strategist for one of the rivals for

proceedings, to be superfluous. Try as they might, the Republicans can hardly help but bring on pangs of self-inflicted rue.

The campaign provides a succession of unpleasant Republican anniversaries. The opening convention ceremonies tomorrow will take place one week after the second anniversary of Mr. Nixon's unprecedented resignation from the Presidency. Friday, the day the Republicans begin leaving Kansas City, will mark the second anniversary of Mr. Ford's nomination of Nelson A. Rockefeller to be the third Republican Vice President in 13 months. Sept. 8 will mark the second anniversary of Mr. Ford's grant of "a full, free and absolute pardon unto Richard Nixon." Oct. 10 will be the third anniversary of the resignation in disgrace of former Vice President Spiro T. Agnew. And scarcely two weeks before the national elections, on Oct. 20, will occur the third anniversary of Mr. Nixon's so-called "Saturday Night Massacre."

John Dean, Reporter

As if all that were not enough to impose on the Republicans, Rolling Stone magazine has assigned as its chronicler of the convention John W. Dean 3d, the former White House legal counsel whose testimony to Congress and the courts began the unraveling of the Nixon Presidency.

Seated in the ABC News television booth above the convention floor will be another guest commentator, Senator George McGovern, the Democrat who lost the Watergate election to Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Dean and Senator McGovern will exhibit remarkable restraint if either fails to call attention to the backgrounds of the convention's leading personalities.

President Ford is not alone in the effort to dissipate the Watergate cloud. Ronald Reagan, his challenger for the Presidential nomination, defended Mr. Nixon to the end.

Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., the convention keynote, was the member of the Senate Watergate committee who kept asking through the summer of 1973 what Mr. Nixon knew and when he learned it.

Baker on Ford's List

Mr. Baker is one of those on President Ford's list of prospective running mates. So is Commerce Secretary Elliot L. Richardson, who was the Attorney General until Mr. Nixon dismissed him for refusing to dismiss the original special prosecutor. So is John B. Connally, the former Texas Governor and Treasury Secretary, who still is trying to explain why he recommended that Mr. Nixon burn the Watergate tape recordings.

Three of the convention delegates, Representatives Paul Findley and Thomas F. Railsback of Illinois and William S. Cohen of Maine, are spearheading efforts to dissuade Mr. Ford, if he wins the nomination, from selecting Mr. Connally as a ticket mate.

"Our long national nightmare is over,"

Mr. Ford said when he assumed office precipitately on Aug. 9, 1974. A month later he explained his pardon proclamation by saying in part that the tragedy of Watergate "can go on and on, or someone must write the end to it."

Yet for the Republican Party, at least, the bad dream seems a recurring one, and if a final chapter has been written it does not seem to have been convincingly circled.

In their efforts to date to keep Watergate at the forefront of public consciousness, Mr. Carter and Mr. Mondale appear to have developed a sort of good guy-bad guy style.

Mr. Carter said in an interview earlier this month that it was fair to saddle Mr. Ford with Mr. Nixon's image, "not the dishonesty and the disgrace of Nixon but the continuation of Nixon's policies."

## For 92 Years, No Incumbent Faced Such Peril

Continued from Page 13

most equally conservative but far less fervent message. Mr. Reagan made skillful use in those states of trigger issues—that is, relatively narrow topics that suggest far broader ones. Perhaps the best example of 1976 was the Panama Canal, which seemed to evoke for many conservative voters a whole series of images, not least the American humiliation in Vietnam.

All of this was delivered, in person and on television, with the zest and practiced humor, the earnestness and silky ease of a polished performer. It was in sharp contrast to Mr. Ford's rather wooden demeanor and his tendency to be thrown constantly on the defensive.

As the President himself commented in an interview not long ago, his campaign did a poor job of selling his accomplishments. In part, of course, that was his own fault; in part it was the result of a curious inability of his Administration and his campaign committee to work in tandem. Almost every week, there was a decision somewhere in the Administration for which the political consequences had evidently not been weighed with much care.

One of the President's most serious problems was in finding the proper way to use the powers of incumbency. All year long, his advisers debated the question, one they never completely resolved. So during the campaign, the nation was shown several Gerald Fords: Ford the sugar daddy, handing out Federal projects in New Hampshire and Florida like a ward boss distributing Christmas turkeys; Ford the frantic campaigner, dashing from state to state to implore his party not to reject him; Ford the leader, eschewing campaigning

Mr. Mondale said he felt it incumbent to keep raising the "worst political scandal in our history" because that might help keep pressure on the Government to produce political reforms.

Should Mr. Reagan win the nomination here he can be expected to mount a counteroffensive against the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Reagan merely "defended Nixon until Nixon resigned," said Lyn Nofziger, the former California Governor's convention director. "If you presume a man is innocent until otherwise indicated, we don't think that's a drawback," he added.

Moreover, Mr. Nofziger said, "if Carter can stick us with the Nixon-Ford Administration we'll stick him with the Democratic Congress."

President Ford's candidacy, if

endorsed by the Republican convention, will face more complex Watergate problems. He is the direct and chosen heir to Mr. Nixon. Some of Mr. Ford's strategists have counseled him to select a running mate—such as Mr. Richardson or Senator Baker—whose image as a Watergate investigator would help to blunt any Watergate attacks.

Strategic Error Seen

One Republican strategist expresses private hope that, by focusing on Watergate, "Jimmy Carter may outsmart himself."

"He goes around preaching 'compassion' while Mondale kicks a fallen President," the party official said. "I'm not sure the American people want to kick Nixon around any more. His wife just recently got out of the hospital."

Mr. Ford's tactic, his advisers said,

would be to continue stressing public trust in the White House approach should not suffice. He would meet the issue head on.

"He's got to defuse it to some said a Ford campaign aide. "dent can make a good case pardon was correct, that he to attack economic and diplom-

lems because we were no I preoccupied with Nixon."

At least for the next several Kansas City, however, the party to spend considerable time try regard the disgraced former .

The convention is the first Ujicans have held in Kansas C they nominated a President in they also would just as soon f was Herbert Hoover.

in an effort to appear more "Presidential," and finally Ford the one-on-one man, inviting individual delegates to the White House to try to persuade them, sometimes giving one obscure delegate more of his time in one day than he gives in an entire year to the ambassador from a middle-sized country.

Somehow—perhaps because the electorate had no emotional investment in Mr. Ford, never having voted for him in the past—none of the approaches seemed to work. Despite such appur-

nances of office as Air Force One, he seemed a candidate like all the others, not, in Richard Nixon's phrase, the leader of the Western world. The politicians gave him his due, lining up behind his candidacy in the best regular Republican tradition, but the voters did not.

The result will be evident on the floor this week: in the Reagan delegations, there is scarcely a familiar face, but in the Ford delegations, senators and governors and mayors abound.

It has been a campaign, and it will

be a convention, of the "ins" "outs." Like Jimmy Carter on ti cratic side, Mr. Reagan has l from the nation's weariness cians. Unlike Mr. Carter, he a will fall a tiny bit short of of storming his party's citadel.

In the end, as Mr. Keach his paper, the lesson of ti Republican contest may well incumbency—no however thread cloak, however carefully used asset of extraordinary importa



Ronald Reagan  
The Hollywood training shows



President Ford  
The delivery is low key

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# Guide for Convention Watchers

It is unlike any Republican convention you ever watched. It is full of passions, conflict, and suspense. It will be a Democratic lovefest. It will be a Republican lovefest. It will be a Democratic lovefest. It will be a Republican lovefest.

the Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and West Virginia delegations, which will be holding caucuses, for signs of a Reagan breakthrough.

This will probably be the vote. In addition, the Reaganites will mount a secondary effort to defeat a rule that would require strict adherence to state laws on the Presidential roll-call.

of his party's most gifted orators and who is believed to be high on the President's running-mate list.

12. The question is which way the eight uncommitted delegates will jump. The answer could suggest a trend and influence later votes.

### Today

a single exception, all the action will take place away from the convention floor. The exception is the key address by Senator Howard H. P. Brown, who would like to be Vice-Presidential nominee. He will try to win the nomination by the end of his oratory.

In all likelihood, some of the convention's most dramatic developments will occur tomorrow. Both the platform and the rules will be debated, and Mr. Reagan is expected to seize on one or more questions in search of an early victory over President Ford.

Whatever the issues, the voting will give some clue to the allegiance of the doubtful delegations. If Mr. Ford falls below 15 votes in Mississippi, below 130 in New York, or below 85 in Pennsylvania, his candidacy is in trouble.

The Presidential roll-call. If the Reagan forces have managed to defeat the so-called "justice rule"—the one dealing with adherence to state laws on voting—delegates pledged to Mr. Ford but favorable to Mr. Reagan may attempt to abstain. It might well happen first in the Kentucky delegation; no matter where it happened, it would provoke a tremendous parliamentary uproar.

### Thursday

If Mr. Ford is the winner, he will probably announce his Vice-Presidential choice Thursday morning, and it is possible that the announcement will precipitate a fight Thursday evening. Some Northeastern delegates may rebel if the President names Mr. Connally, for instance. But it is highly unlikely that they could prevail.

If Mr. Reagan wins, there may be an attempt by conservatives to impose someone other than Senator Richard S. Schweiker of Pennsylvania on him. Such an effort would have a slightly better chance of success.

The show will close with speeches by the nominees and the obligatory hoopla.

R. W. APPLE JR.

### TV Schedule

The only television network that has announced full gavel-to-gavel coverage of the Republican National Convention is NBC. Most of the proceedings will be broadcast on CBS, but the network is calling its coverage "comprehensive" because it may cut away for local newscasts.

Both NBC and CBS planned to begin their television broadcasts at 11:30 A.M. today to cover the only morning session of the convention. Both will return to the air at 7:30 for the first evening's proceedings. On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, NBC will start its reports at 7 and CBS at 7:30.

ABC is again offering a mix of videotaped highlights and live reports from the convention floor. Their coverage is to begin tonight at 10, tomorrow night at 9:30 and Wednesday and Thursday nights at 9.

## Keeping Track

The Republican National Convention will choose the party's Presidential nominee on Wednesday night. The comments below are based on primary results and Times estimates.

State	Number of Delegates	Ford	Reagan	Comments
ALABAMA	37			Reagan won all 37 in primary
ALASKA	19			At least 17 back Ford
ARIZONA	29			Despite Goldwater, mostly for Reagan
KANSAS	27			Primary gave Reagan 17, Ford 10
ARIZONA	167			Reagan home state gives him 167
ARIZONA	31			At least 25 for Reagan
ARIZONA	35			A 100% Ford delegation
ARIZONA	17			Ford has all but a few
ARIZONA	14			Another all-Ford group
ARIZONA	66			Ford 43, Reagan 23
ARIZONA	48			Reagan won all 48 in primary
ARIZONA	4			Ford picks up all 4
ARIZONA	19			No fewer than 15 for Ford
ARIZONA	21			Reagan 17, Ford 4
ARIZONA	101			Ford adds at least 81
ARIZONA	54			Primary gave Reagan 45, Ford 9
ARIZONA	36			Just about an even split
ARIZONA	34			Ford has at least 29
ARIZONA	37			Primary gave Ford 19, Reagan 18
ARIZONA	41			Reagan gets about 36
ARIZONA	20			Mostly Ford, at least 15
ARIZONA	43			Ford won all 43 in primary
ARIZONA	43			Primary gave Ford 28, Reagan 15
ARIZONA	84			Ford 55, Reagan 29
ARIZONA	42			Heavily Ford; at least 32
ARIZONA	30			Key state; shift could aid Ford
ARIZONA	49			Reagan has most, at least 29
ARIZONA	20			Reagan won all in primary
ARIZONA	25			16 for Reagan, 7 for Ford
ARIZONA	18			Reagan gets 13, Ford 5
ARIZONA	21			Primary gave Ford 18, Reagan 3
ARIZONA	67			Ford picks up at least 60
ARIZONA	21			Every delegate for Reagan
ARIZONA	154			Ford's biggest bloc; at least 129
ARIZONA	54			Reagan won narrow victory, his first
ARIZONA	18			Mostly Ford, at least 10
ARIZONA	97			Big Ford state, 90 or 91
ARIZONA	36			Another 100% Reagan state
ARIZONA	30			Ford gets 16, Reagan 14
ARIZONA	103			Despite Schweiker, heavily Ford
ARIZONA	8			Ford has all 8 votes
ARIZONA	19			Every delegate is for Ford
ARIZONA	36			Mostly Reagan; at least 24
ARIZONA	20			11 for Reagan, 9 for Ford
ARIZONA	43			Reagan gets 22, Ford 21
ARIZONA	100			Every vote is for Reagan
ARIZONA	20			20 more for Reagan
ARIZONA	18			Ford gets all 18
ARIZONA	51			At least 34 favor Reagan
ARIZONA	4			Four more votes for Ford
ARIZONA	38			31 for Reagan, 7 for Ford
ARIZONA	28			Closely divided, closely watched
ARIZONA	45			Ford won all 45 in primary
ARIZONA	17			Most for Reagan, but how many?
ARIZONA	2,259			

## Kemper Arena: Ordinary Inside, Unique Outside

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—The 1976 Republican National Convention will be held in Kansas City's Kemper Memorial Arena, a two-year-old, \$23 million structure that defies ready architectural description but nevertheless has won major design awards.

The arena, with seats for more than 17,000 delegates, alternates and guests, rises inconspicuously from the downtown river bottoms surrounding the odiferous Kansas City stockyards. It is a snow-white, rounded, overtopped and suspended from tubular steel trusses that might be "leftovers from the Alaskan Pipeline."

That, at least, is the way some of the city's promotional literature describes the place. Inside, the arena is considerably more standard in design—an oval sports pit surrounded by rows of blue seats that angle up and back all the way to the juncture of the walls and ceiling. Television viewers will note little difference between the layout in Kemper Arena and that in New York's Madison Square Garden, the scene of last month's Democratic convention. The hunking will be the familiar red, white and blue, and on one side of the floor will be a raised rostrum flanked by huge rectangular boxes with seats and writing desks for scores of reporters.

Seating by Performance  
Spread out on the floor below the rostrum will be the convention's 2,259 delegates. The state delegations will be seated mainly in accordance with party performance, though there are to be some nods to geography.

For example, Missouri is directly below the rostrum, an obvious geographical placement. But Massachusetts, the only state that Richard Nixon failed to carry in 1972, has been tucked back in the rear of the floor, behind a dozen other delegations and just to the side of a television camera platform that juts up from the center of the convention floor.

Alternate delegates will sit in the first tier of seats above the floor. Successive tiers will be occupied by some of the 6,000 newsmen accredited to the convention and the 10,000 or so "honored guests."

As in Madison Square Garden, the

anchor booths for the major broadcasting networks will be special glass-enclosed boxes placed strategically in the upper reaches of the arena.

Because of the arena's peculiar design, there are no interior columns. The management—the city—boasts there are no bad seats in the house, a bit of bragadoccio that may go unchallenged by basketball buffs but is unlikely to hold up when the honored guest from Oregon finds himself farther from the convention rostrum than the honored guest from Arkansas.

### Earlier Meetings

Kansas City has played host to political conventions before—the Democrats in 1900, the Republicans in 1928 and a Democratic "mini" convention in 1972. But the 1976 convention is the

first ever held in Kemper Arena, normally the home of the Kansas City Kings of the National Basketball Association and the American Royal Livestock and Horse Show, a major annual exhibition in middle America.

The arena, named for the late R. Crosby Kemper Sr., a Kansas City civic leader and banker, lies about a mile from the center of the downtown business district and the famous old Radisson-Muehlebach Hotel, the main Republican headquarters in coming days but a place better known for its role as Midwest White House for President Harry Truman, a Democrat.

Only two roads lead to the arena from the business district, and there is limited parking space around the hall. To head off traffic jams, convention officials have therefore urged everyone headed

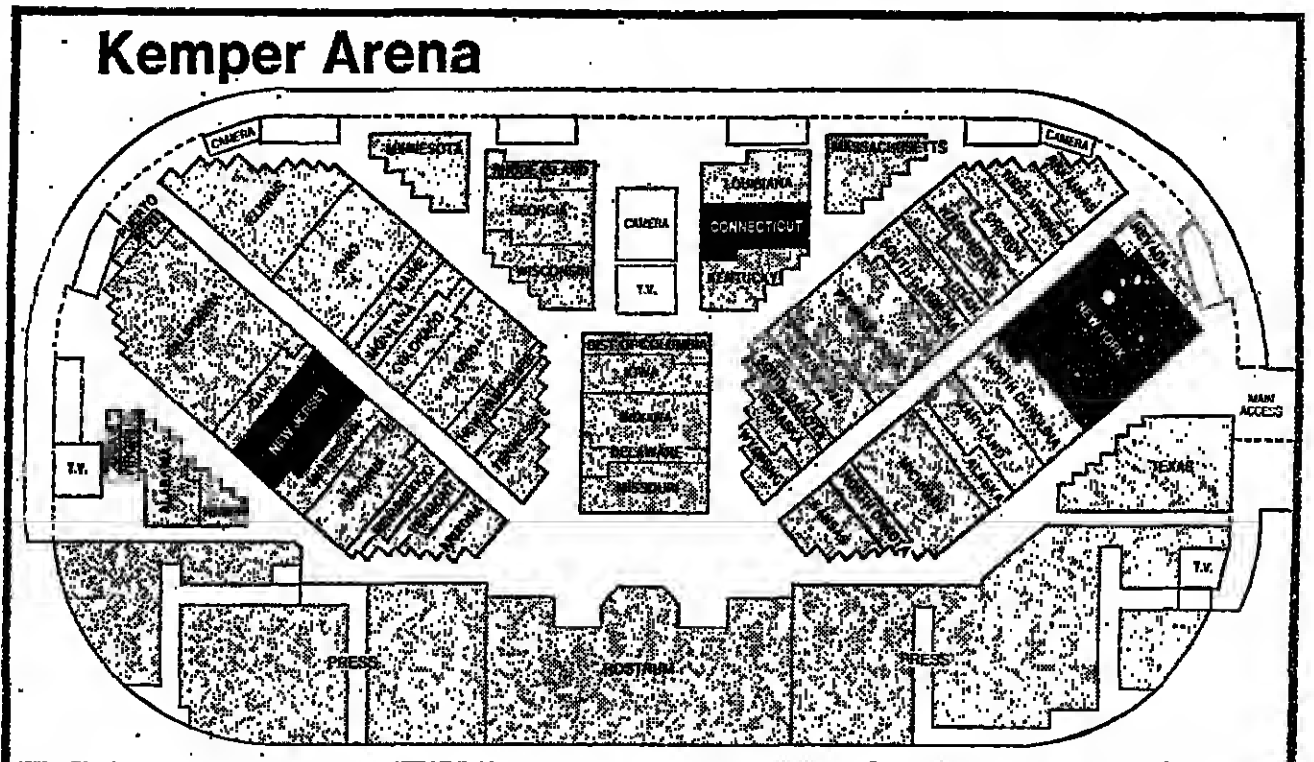
to or from the arena to travel by cab or chartered bus.

Kansas City spent only \$500,000 to prepare the arena and related balls for the convention, about a sixth of what New York spent on the Democrats. Some of the \$500,000 may be recovered.

The gavel stand in the arena is a foot-square oak timber 15 feet long. It is stood on end so that it juts up from the floor of the arena to a convenient gaveling height next to the convention chairman's lectern.

After the convention is gavelled to a close, Kansas City's Democratic Mayor, Charles B. Wheeler Jr., will have the log cut into hundreds of pieces that are to be mounted on pewter plaques and sold as convention mementos for \$100 each.

B. DRUMMOND AYRES JR.



Both geography and past political performance govern a state delegation's seating assignment.

## Networks Face an Opportunity—and a Risk

By JOSEPH LELYVELD

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—The last time a national political convention was as closely contested as the gathering of Republican faithful promises to be here this week, there were only 15 million television sets in the land.

The year was 1952, and Dwight D. Eisenhower and Robert A. Taft were the contestants in what was, in fact, the first nationally televised convention. The networks then were just experimenting with their new toys, and few viewers or pundits imagined that these experiments would substantially alter, if not altogether transform, the nature of these quadrennial rituals.

Now, with more than 115 million television sets in the land, shrewd political operatives have tended to conclude that the reality and meaning of a convention can no longer be located inside the arena but only on the tube. Having heard that the medium is the message, they reason that the impression a convention leaves on the impatient and—judge by the ratings—generally turned-off mass audience has as much political significance as the choices it makes.

If Kansas City lives up to its advance billing, it will be a shining example of a throw-back to the politics of the pre-electronic era and, paradoxically, one of the best tests the news organizations of the networks have yet had in their competitive jousting and muscle-flexing on convention floors.

Only four years ago in Miami Beach, the Republicans achieved a new high—some would say low—in the art of stage-managing and producing a convention as a television spectacular. Not only the program and speeches but even the precise duration of the "spontaneous" applause closely followed a script that had been prepared long before the delegates convened. In effect, the delegates became studio extras deprived of any power of volition or choice.

### Nixon as 'Artist'

The result, Norman Mailer later wrote, was a "new species of TV film" with a technical sophistication that could bear comparison to a film by Jean Luc Godard. In Mr. Mailer's analogy, the director was none other than Richard M. Nixon, who thus merited ironic recognition as a "social engineer" and

even an "artist," as "the Eisenstein of the mediocre and the inert."

As they made themselves over in Jimmy Carter's image at Madison Square Garden last month, the Democrats did not quite go to those lengths, but they had four films—to effect, commercials for the party and its candidate—ready for showing on television. They also had a TV consultant to insure that the convention's themes were simple, direct and broadcast in prime time.

The peculiar happenstance of a real contest in the Republican Party has meant that television consultants have had a diminished role in the production of their show. The obvious problem is that there are at least two potential scripts.

Nevertheless, what one Republican official called "the prime-time factor" dictates that the convention's proceedings will start just after cocktail time on its penultimate and ultimate evenings so that the millions of viewers in Eastern daylight time—an hour ahead of Kansas City—will still be on hand for

the balloting and the acceptance speeches.

Similarly, the likelihood that a potentially bruising platform debate may occur so late Tuesday night that most television viewers will miss it may result less from a quirk in the schedule than a calculation that it might be best for the party, after all, if it were missed.

### Film About Ford

If President Ford is the nominee, he will be preceded on television screens across the nation Thursday night by a film of about 15 minutes extolling his achievements in the White House. Mr. Ford's campaign organization thus takes a leaf from the strategy book of Mr. Carter, who was the star of a highly effective promotional film that was shown just before he accepted the Democratic nomination last month.

Ronald Reagan, whose talents on film need not be belabored, spurred a similar "film opportunity" when it was offered to him by the Republican National Committee. If he is successful, the entire

Ford film will end up on the cutting room floor and the convention will remain "live."

The television consultants have not been able to do much about shaping the plot of this production, but they have been attentive to the minor details. It did not take color television to convince the parties that red, white and blue might serve nicely as the colors in the bunting on their platforms.

But ever since color television's emergence, it has been important that the shades of red and blue be selected by experts so that the flesh tones of the nation's leaders are set off to their best advantage. The Republicans take their advice on these matters from the same Madison Avenue concern the Democrats use. It is called TNT Communications, and it provided coaching on the use of teleprompters, wardrobe advice and makeup men for 60 speakers at the Democratic convention.

With fine impartiality, it will be offering the same services in Kansas City this week. "It's a studied thing, it's all backstage," said TNT's president, Nathan Halpern. "The public is never aware that such care is taken."

### A Rare Story

As for the network news departments, the Republicans promise them the kind of story they gear up to cover every four years and never really have in this there is peril as well as opportunity—the dangers of misinterpreting a devious strategist in a rules debate or of falling victim to a sensational and carefully planted rumor increase enormously in a closely contested convention.

Still, so long as the outcome can be made to appear uncertain, the ratings should benefit. The networks were said to have been disappointed with the over-all ratings for the Democratic convention. In the average minute, when all three of them were broadcasting from the convention, there were a mere 20 million viewers, according to one calculation, and only 100 million Americans are believed to have watched at all.

The figures may be higher this week, but the Republicans will not be able to derive too much encouragement from such a development. In 1968 and again in 1972, it was the losing party that had the bigger TV audience for its convention.

## Watergate

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# History Will Offer the Delegates Little Guidance

By JAMES RESTON

Special to The New York Times

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—The uncommitted delegates here are going to get very little guidance from the historians, for while there has been a factional struggle between moderates and conservatives in most Republican Presidential conventions since 1940, none has been precisely like this year's tussle between President Ford and former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California.

The differences this time are fairly obvious. While no presiding President in this century has been denied his party's nomination if he really fought for it, Gerald Ford has never been elected President or Vice President.

This is something entirely new in American Presidential history and makes more reasonable Governor Reagan's challenge. But it does not remove the widely accepted political rule that denying the nomination to a President weakens the party in power and threatens its defeat.

Only four times in the history of the Republic has a President sought and lost his party's Presidential nomination, and on three of the four occasions the successful challenger consequently lost the election.

●In 1852, President Millard Fillmore, a Whig, was defeated for the nomination by Winfield Scott, who in turn lost the election to Franklin Pierce, a Democrat of New Hampshire.

●In 1856, President Pierce was defeated for the Democratic nomination by James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, who defeated John C. Fremont for the Presidency. This was the only case in which a candidate not only prevailed over his own President for the nomination but went on to win.

●In 1888, President Andrew Johnson lost the nomination to Horatio Seymour, who was then defeated in the election by Ulysses S. Grant.

●In 1884, President Chester A. Arthur, a Republican, lost his party's nomination to James G. Blaine, who was then defeated by Grover Cleveland.

Teddy Roosevelt's insurgency in 1912 did not deny William Howard Taft the Republican nomination, but it split the party and lost the election to Woodrow Wilson. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower challenged Robert Taft, the titular leader of the Republicans, in 1952 after a delegate scramble similar to the Ford-Reagan struggle and went on to a spectacular victory, but he was a spectacularly popular military hero and political outsider challenging a prominent Senator, not a President.

### No Clear Precedents

So the Republican delegates gathered here have no clear precedents to guide them. They have only their own political commitments and prejudices, and their own judgments about whether Ford or Reagan is more likely to defeat former



The 1952 convention, in which Eisenhower and Taft fought for the nomination, is perhaps most similar to this one

Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, who has the nomination of the "majority" Democratic Party and has demonstrated considerable support among former Republican voters in the South, the border states and the Middle West.

The 1952 Republican convention in Chicago is perhaps more similar to this week's Kansas City meeting breaks

of Republican conservatives, who insisted that Governor Dewey had lost twice by being too liberal in 1944 and too mild in 1948.

Beyond this conservative ideological preference for Senator Taft and Governor Reagan, the comparison between the Chicago convention of '52 and this week's Kansas City meeting breaks

date of a liberal like Senator Richard S. Schweiker of Pennsylvania.

Also, the battle for delegates in the 1952 convention makes the Ford-Reagan scramble look like a gentlemen's courteous disagreement. It was a brawl, the bitterest G.O.P. convention struggle since Teddy Roosevelt took his Bull Moose for a walk in 1912. It was carried into a vicious battle between the contending Taft and Eisenhower delegations from the South, and into a fierce parliamentary debate over rules in the credentials committee and on the floor of the convention.

### Taft Can't Win

Eisenhower supporters came into the convention carrying banners reading "Thou Shalt Not Steal" (our delegates). The main line of their appeal was "Taft can't win."

In the end—and here was the critical difference between the '52 G.O.P. convention and this one—public opinion was clearly for General Eisenhower, not only over Senator Taft but also over Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic nominee. Mr. Taft raised an interesting question: Did the Eastern wing of the Republican Party have the right to block the G.O.P. nominee while the Middle West and the West, where the main hopes of electing him?

Yet while the Taft forces shouted that

it was the Eisenhower "thieves" who were carrying the "Thou Shalt Not Steal" banners and accused like of hypocrisy, corruption and chicanery, this was the first national convention seen across the country on television, and Ike carried the people in the popular polls.

A Gallup Poll at the beginning of the '52 convention, while the two men were almost as close in the delegate race as Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan are now, showed Eisenhower winning by a landslide over Stevenson, 59 to 31 percent, and Taft losing to Stevenson by a point, 44 to 45 percent.

The delegates here at Kansas City have no such evidence to help them decide. The polls show both candidates losing to Governor Carter as of now, and while this is likely to improve once the Republican delegates make up their minds, they are still stuck with a choice of risks. Do they risk dumping and in effect repudiating their own President, or do they risk everything on an attractive former Governor of California who knows all the arts of television and Hollywood?

### More Serious Choice

Historically, their choice is more serious than that. Once more, as in the struggles between William Howard Taft and Teddy Roosevelt; between Robert Taft and Willie and Dewey, and between Barry Goldwater and Nelson Rockefeller, they are going to have to decide whether to fight Carter and the Democrats primarily on conservative ideological grounds with Governor Reagan, or go with President Ford, who, though conservative, is trying to use the Presidency to put together a coalition of Republican, independent and Democratic voters.

In the last 44 years, the Democrats have occupied the White House for 28 years and the Republicans for 16—8

during the Eisenhower presidency and 8 during the Nixon and also talked conservatively to moderate independents, crats. Even Governor Reagan nating the liberal Senator Sc Pennsylvania as his running conceded that his ideological narrow and must be expanded coalition.

Thus, the delegates here are not only with the choice of a presidential nominee but also with whether to concentrate on their own ideology or organize a coalition of divergent voters with difficulties that can defeat the coalition in November.

Henry Fairlie, the British writing in The New Republic question to the Republicans: Are they an ideological party or are they a political party? he suggests, "voting logical; parties tend not to be logical. Movements tend to have purpose; parties tend to have ferent purposes. Movements e for the sake of their causes defeat; parties are willing their causes to the desire to

what is most obvious histor Fairlie concludes, is that "the of these movements has capriously divided a party that lost the election." He points water, George McGovern ar McCarthy in support of this th

The chances are that the here in Kansas City are not cing on history this weekend probably stick with the Pres way, the presidency being powerful instrument they ha theless, Reagan supporters history was against Jimmy C but he captured the Democr without ever convincing it.

## Only four times has a President sought and lost his party's nomination

of modern times, at least in the narrow margin of committed delegates at the opening gavel.

In that year, Robert Taft of Ohio, with a long and distinguished record of service in the Senate and in partisan opposition to Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, was the favorite of the party's conservatives. He had been defeated for the nomination by the Eastern wing of his party in 1940 (by Wendell L. Willkie) and in 1948 by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York. But he retained the loyalty

down. Senator Taft and General Eisenhower were much further apart on foreign policy than are Mr. Ford and Governor Reagan, despite the latter's attacks on détente, Panama and Henry Kissinger. Mr. Reagan is much more attractive personally and even more flexible than was Senator Taft, who once said he thought it was "dishonest to be tactful" and would probably have regarded as a dishonorable repudiation of his conservative philosophy the designation as his Vice-Presidential candi-

## Where the Delegates Are Gathering

### Good Food, Jazz—and Even Culture

Special to The New York Times

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—Convention goers in search of lively bars, good restaurants, chic shops and distracting tourist sites may find Kansas City more sophisticated than they expected.

Now that jets and interstate highways have reduced its isolation, the city can offer many of the air court fashion and notions of New York, say, or San Francisco as well as the steak and jazz for which it has always been known.

### Food and Drink

Much chauvinistic prose has been written about the Kansas City strip steak. It is the same cut as a New York strip and tastes the same, in either city, but there is a certain gastronomic mystique about eating beef in one of the world's most famous beef towns.

Convention goers seeking the ultimate experience should head for the Golden Ox, a rustic steak house just across the river from the convention arena and within sight—as well as smell—of the Kansas City stockyards. The Ox, which sells a 13-ounce strip for \$7.70, with potato salad and garlic toast, does not have a wine list that does justice to its best dishes.

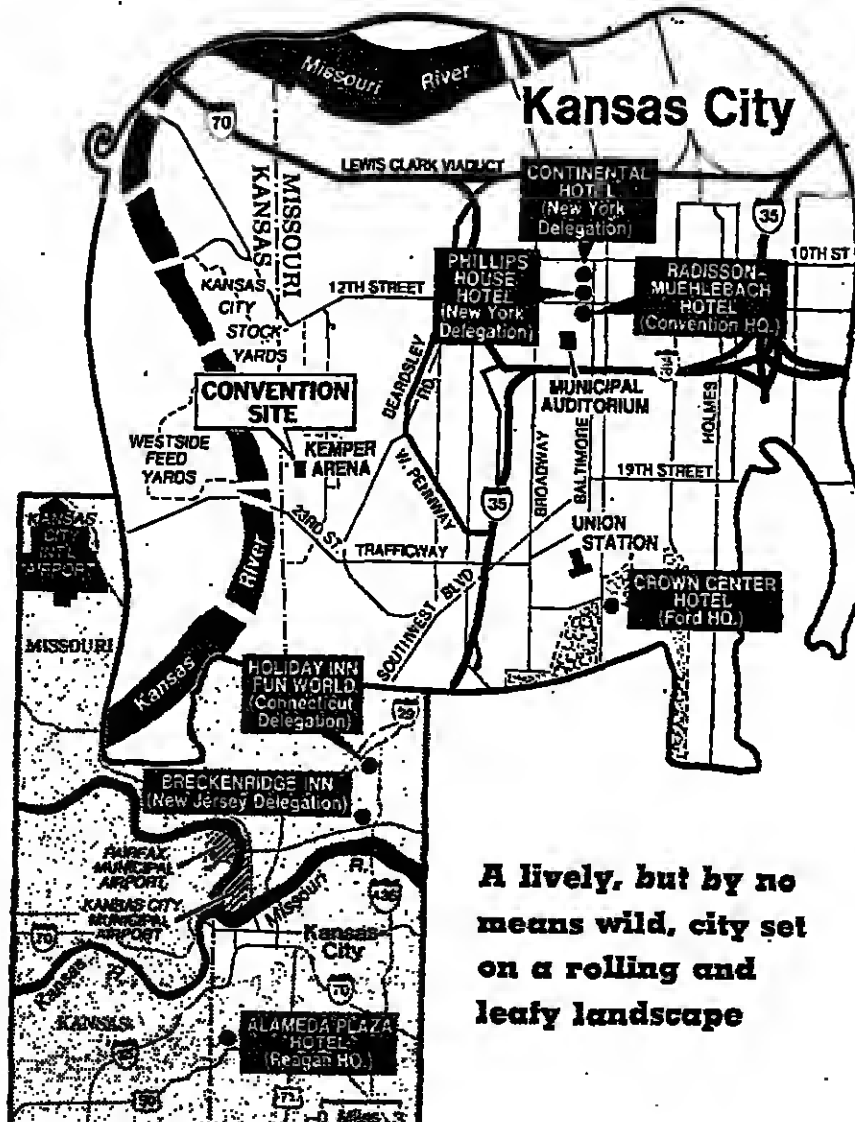
The emphasis is also on good beef other than good wine at the Herford house, on the southern edge of the central business district, and the Colony, five-minute, \$2 cab ride further south.

Kansas City barbecue has been praised most as highly as Kansas City oak.

Arthur Bryant's, the best known of a city's barbecue joints, offers a one-pound sandwich for \$2.50 or a slab of ribs for \$3.50. Another emporium, the and Sons, a few blocks away, in the view of many barbecue huffa better bet these days.

For effete elegance in dining, convention goers should head for the American Restaurant at Crown Center, the rustic urban development just south of the central business district. This is a place of shimmering silver and crystal, with New Orleans carpenters' steak (stuffed with oysters) that goes for \$10.75, a la carte.

There are a few Kansas City residents who contend that the very best food in town is served not in a steakhouse or a restaurant but in a little Chinese restaurant tucked away in a suburban shopping center about 15 minutes south of downtown. It is the Princess Garden, and it merits serious investigation in watering spots, the Radisson-Muehlebach Hotel's bars seem destined



A lively, but by no means wild, city set on a rolling and leafy landscape

to be the most popular, if only by default. The hotel is the Republican Party's convention headquarters.

And if convention sessions drag into the wee hours, delegates will discover, unhappily, that the booze stops flowing in Missouri at 1:30 A.M.

Desperate delegates must go to private clubs just across the river in Kansas. Bartenders there serve until 3 A.M., anyone willing to pay a modest cover charge to become a "member."

### Night Life

Visitors who want to get away from the convention scene after dark can hop into cabs and in 5 or 10 minutes reach other hot spots in such sections of town as River Quay and Westport.

Good bets at River Quay, a \$1.50 cab ride north of the Muehlebach, are Ebenezer's for drinks and Papa Nick's for late-snack omelettes and fine jazz piano. Westport, a \$3 cab ride south of the

Muehlebach, offers the open-air courtyard of the Prospect (drinks and snacks) and the New Stanley, probably the most popular over-30 bar in town.

### Shopping

Convention goers who want to shop for clothing or gifts will find that downtown Kansas City, like most downtowns, offers little these days. The best shopping is found south of downtown at Crown Center and Country Club Plaza.

### Culture

Convention goers with a penchant for quiet leisure will find Kansas City's Nelson Gallery, near Country Club Plaza, a world-class museum with an exceptionally fine Far Eastern collection.

The Truman Library in nearby Independence is a nostalgic treat, even if it does tout a Democratic past. It is best reached by private car, however.

## Truman's Favorite City Is Up to Date

Continued from Page 13

steers down in the stockyards, hard by the convention arena, but most of the cattle auctions are held in the rural towns where the feed lots have moved, and of the 13 major packing plants that once operated here, only two remain in business.

The Kansas City of 1976 also bears little resemblance to the Kansas City in which Republicans gathered in 1928 to nominate Herbert Hoover, the eventual winner, to run against Alfred E. Smith. The city then was swinging into its wildest era—the days of speakeasy graft and iron-fisted political rule by Tom Pendergast, more familiarly known as "Boss Tom."

Today's Kansas City is lively, but by no means wild.

"Increasingly sophisticated is a more appropriate description of the new city," says Nancy Parks, the author of "Getting It Together in Kansas City," a recently published guide.

A tour of Kansas City discloses an urban landscape that is not flat and parched, as the myth has it, but rolling and leafy. Much of the downtown architecture is undistinguished, worn and in need of replacement. But to steal from that facetious old musical cliché, everything is up to date in Kansas City's new structures, particularly Kemper Arena, the convention hall, and Crown Center.

The arena has been hailed by leading architects as a "21st-century coliseum" because of its futuristically functional design. Municipal officials hope to use it as a drawing card to make Kansas City a major American convention center.

Crown Center is a modernistic collection of office buildings, apartments, shops, restaurants and a hotel that is serving as President Ford's convention headquarters.

### Pockets of Renovation

Here and there around Kansas City, a number of old residential and business areas are being renovated. Trendy boutiques and singles bars are moving into the refurbished structures, creating an ambience reminiscent of restored areas in Washington, D.C., and San Francisco.

Perhaps the city's most serious problem at this point is its deteriorating school system. Blacks, who in 1972 made up 22.1 percent of the city's population, cannot agree with whites on a desegregation plan.

If the controversy drags on for years, it could seriously slow the city's momentum. In that regard, too, everything's up to date in Kansas City.

## The Republican Party All Wings and No Bo

Continued from Page 13

and-recession-burdened election of 1974 to just a third of the House of Representatives. They have also been losing their foundation stones in state and local politics. Republicans of all stripes hold only 13 of the 50 Governorships. Republicans control both branches of state legislatures only in Vermont, North Dakota, Kansas and Idaho. In only eight other states do they lead a single branch of the legislature.

Weakened as they are, the establishmentarians still argue that they live where Republicans have traditionally lived and prospered. Prosaic as it sometimes sounds, they say they know more than the movement Republicans do about the business of getting elected.

In harness together, all the regions, wings, movements and establishments of the Republican Party might not be enough to defeat hungry, united Democrats this year. But on the sort of collision course they have marked out in Kansas City, the Republican fragments look capable of wounding each other severely and perhaps of destroying the party.

On both sides of the battle there are gloomy partisans who suspect that the Republican Party's time is up. A substantial segment of the Reagan campaign believed all along that a third-party campaign would have been more promising than the effort to unite the Republican factions and redeem the party's history. And at the Republican National Committee, the establishment headquarter, Eddie Mahe, the party's executive director, laments the "negatives, negatives, negatives" that cling to the party's name—Watergate, Richard Nixon and, before them, the imagery of privilege and big business. Mr. Mahe wondered aloud the other day "whether the bias out there is so great against this party that we've got to reconstitute it under some other flag."

### The Georgia Model

Accordingly, it has become fashionable in some quarters to foresee not only a Carter-Mondale Democratic landslide this fall, but also the effective collapse of two-party competition in much of the country. The model of political life in the future, some observers believe, may be the one-party (or no-party) system that Jimmy Carter knew as Governor of Georgia. An overwhelmingly Democratic Congress (like the overwhelmingly Democratic Georgia legislature) would become divided into pro-Carter and anti-Carter factions, the theory goes. The functional opposition would form not around the dwindling Republican minority but around unhappy Democrats—hypothetically around an urban, ethnic and labor coalition if the Democratic President did not move effectively against unemployment.

Massachusetts is an alternative model

of Republican decline, but a m of a form of Republican survival term erosion of the Republica the Massachusetts Legislature bined with right-wing assault last Republican Governor, Fr Sargent, have given Massachusetts thing close to one-party Democr emment since 1974. For years, less, Senator Edward W. B Republican and a black, has most popular officeholder in t And as Gov. Michael Dukak deeper into battle with his fellow crats in the Legislature, it easily conceivable that a Repo the stature of, say, Elliot L. Ri President Ford's Secretary merce, could win back the G office in 1978.

It is that kind of pattern—politics, massive split-ticket a pendent voting, declining popul ment to either party—that kee academics and professional p

"On both sides of the battle there are gloomy partisans who suspect that the Republican Party's time is up"

from worrying too much about ican survival.

"The Republicans are the all party, and sooner or later the De always alienate enough people t them back," said James L. Sund scholar at the Brookings Instit Washington who has been track pendulum's swing over the le years.

Lee Huebner, a Republican b who used to write speeches in the White House, takes an equally view of the Republicans' hard t "One more disaster won't fin the party," Mr. Huebner observ week, "simply because the party, party, is so much less important days than the force of a candida movement. Parties being what t—transparent labels and shifting tions—even a devastating defea makes it easier for a new leader t in and breath new life into t name."

Suddenly he had what sounde a cheerful thought about the Rept Party. "There's really nothing th disappear," he said.

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# G.O.P. Rules Panel Blocks Two Vice-Presidency Plans

## Kills Moves to Make Candidates Name Choice Early and Offer List of Eligibles 20 Days in Advance

By Warren Weaver Jr.  
Special to The New York Times

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—The Republican National Convention's Rules Committee today defeated two proposals to reform the process by which the party's Vice-Presidential candidates are selected.

First the committee voted down, 59 to 44, a requirement that each candidate name his proposed running mate on the morning of the day that balloting for the Presidential nomination is to take place. The change would have taken place at this year's convention, which opens here tomorrow.

Then the committee defeated a more ambitious and less political plan designed to require candidates to limit their Vice-Presidential choice to a list of possible nominees chosen by themselves 20 days before the convention. The vote was 57 to 46 against the proposal, which would not have become effective until 1980.

Throughout the day-long meeting, backers of President Ford on the narrowly divided committee managed to demonstrate control over the Ronald Reagan on test votes. By late afternoon, the only vote the Reagan forces had won involved recessing for lunch.

**Delegates Restricted**

After long debate and two attempts to sidetrack the move, the committee also approved a new rule backed by the Ford contingent that would prohibit delegates elected in primaries and bound by state laws to a Presidential candidate from switching to another on early ballots.

In the closest vote of the day, the members defeated, 50 to 47, a substitute for the Ford plan that freed certain delegates from any party restriction on abandoning such legal obligations and voting their personal preference.

The defeated measure had been proposed by David R. Forward of Maryland, who is committed by his state's primary results to vote for Mr. Ford for two ballots but who is regarded as a Reagan supporter thereafter. Most of his support came from Reagan delegates on the committee.

The adopted rule, if reaffirmed by the full convention on Tuesday, will mean that 938 delegates from 19 states will be bound by party rule as well as state law on the first round of two Presidential balloting Wednesday night.

**Courts Back Party Rules**

Generally, the courts have refused to enforce state laws against participants in national political conventions, but they have agreed to require them to observe party rules.

Of the delegates who will now be required to vote as they are bound by state primary laws, 367 are committed to President Ford and 671 to Mr. Reagan. The President's strategists had been fearful, however, that they might lose

strength without the new rule. The Vice-Presidential rule proposed by Reagan delegates on the committee was openly designed to force President Ford to choose a running mate before the Presidential balloting begins. Mr. Reagan designated Senator Richard S. Schweiker of Pennsylvania as his choice last month.

Wiley Mayne of Iowa, a Ford supporter, called the proposal "an obvious political ploy to impose on all candidates the political mistakes of one." A number of conservative Republicans deserted Mr. Reagan after he chose Senator Schweiker, a liberal.

**Argues for Free Choice**

George L. Hinman of New York argued that each Presidential candidate should be free to seek the nomination as he saw fit—Mr. Reagan by naming a running mate and President Ford by declining to do so.

The basic Reagan position, stated by Dennis Olsen of Idaho, was that if President Ford was going to make a mistake in choosing his running mate, "I want to know about it now so I can do something about it."

The committee debate over enforcing state primary laws appeared to bring to light two previously concealed Reagan supporters. Jack Wilson of Colorado, who has listed himself as uncommitted, sponsored one rule that in effect would have eliminated any retaliation against bound delegates who violated "moral and legal" commitments.

Then Mr. Wilson withdrew his plan in favor of the one proposed by Mr. Forward. Like all 43 Maryland delegates, he has been listed as a Ford backer because President Ford won the primary. But his proposal, while complex and obscure, readily won support from the Reagan faction on the committee.

The Forward plan would have converted binding state primary laws into party rules only when the laws had been formally certified to convention officials by state officers. There was considerable doubt that this could be done in time to affect the convention.

The Vice-Presidential selection plan aimed at 1980 was cosponsored by Representatives Margaret M. Heckler of Massachusetts and Bill Frenzel of Minnesota. They argued that the convention "would choose more qualified running mates from a list of possible choices was circulated in advance."

**Chicago Tribune Backs Ford**

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (UPI)—The Chicago Tribune has endorsed President Ford for the Republican nomination for President. The newspaper said in an editorial today that it favored Mr. Ford because he has proved to be a good President and would be a stronger campaigner than Ronald Reagan. "Mr. Ford has shown strength, while Mr. Reagan has shown only rigidity," the newspaper said.

# Reagan Set for Convention Showdown

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

state in advance [his choice of a running mate]," he said. "I think they feel very strongly about it."

He also said that he could still win the nomination on the first ballot, but that a second ballot nomination might be the more reasonable expectation.

Mr. Reagan was greeted at the airport by Senator Richard S. Schweiker of Pennsylvania, his choice for Vice President, who has become a key figure in the Californian's midsummer strategy to prevent Mr. Ford from wrapping up a first ballot victory.

The Reagan went directly from the airport to meet with the Wyoming delegation in their first stop and then on to confer with Mr. Schweiker's home-state delegation.

Mr. Reagan was less than forceful about his commitment to Mr. Schweiker as a running mate when asked at a news conference what his reaction would be if insurgent conservatives blocked the nomination of the liberal Pennsylvanian.

"Delegates to the convention are free to vote for anyone they choose," he said. "I would like to feel that having given them three weeks to look at my selection that they would agree with me that I have made a proper selection that can unite our party and bring us victory in November."

Before Pennsylvania group he added a dash of greater commitment, but again indicated that as the party's nominee he could accept another running mate provided by the convention.

"If the convention did reject the recommendation of the nominee they had just chosen, which they have not in the past done, I would think the convention then would have removed the necessity of the nominee to make any further suggestions," he said.

"Obviously, this is legally something the convention can do, I can't see it being done, and I would hope it would not

be done because I'm with Dick Schweiker all the way from here to Jan. 20 on that [inaugural] platform in Washington, D.C."

He called Jimmy Carter, the Democratic nominee, "very vulnerable" on the issues and said Mr. Carter could be defeated despite polls that give him a large lead over Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan.

**Wants Falling to End**

His selection of Mr. Schweiker, he continued, was intended to insure Republican unity for the November election by bringing the conservative and moderate wings of the party together.

"I'm tired of Republicans falling off the cliff with all flags flying," he said in reference to challenges from both the right and left that the coalition had spurred principle in the desperate struggle for the nomination.

Mr. Reagan's first hours here were punctuated by the blare of partisanship that for the most part had been orchestrated by his forces—the usual state-managing that envelops a candidate with cheering crowds, boosters, young and old, outfit with banners, hoisters, and brass bands.

About 2,000 supporters were on hand at a rally outside the Reagan convention headquarters at the Alameda Plaza Hotel on the southern rim of the city. American flags lining a driveway flapped in a light breeze as guests cheered from room balconies as Mr. Reagan, beaming with confidence, fired off verbal salvos at the opposition members of both parties.

**Crucial Days of Career**

His arrival in Kansas City marked the beginning of the most important two days in a political career that began almost by accident 12 years ago, when he won national prominence to support the President challenger carried by the then Governor of California, Ronald Reagan, on this overcast summer day, and all the motorcades, straw boaters and bands that greeted him did not lessen the load.

Through this midsummer period, which included his surprise declaration that Senator Schweiker was to be his running mate, Mr. Reagan has been notably subdued in his public appearances, leaving some observers to speculate that he was privately resigned to losing.

That element emerged again yesterday in his only venture of the week into the public eye, a short talk to a group of young Republicans leaving Los Angeles by bus for Kansas City.

There was little in his remarks that suggested pre-convention bravura. Instead, there was an emotional moment for the candidate, as he told the young campaign workers that he did not know what the coming few days held for him, and he talked of the need for party unity that of an ultimate triumph at the convention.

**A Quiet Flight**

The flight aboard a charter jet that carried him here this afternoon from California was a fairly subdued affair, with the candidate remaining in the first-class cabin with his wife, his three children and his closest political aides.

Mrs. Reagan wandered back to talk to members of the press and others in the traveling party, once to pass out homemade cookies in the shape of an elephant.

"He knows [the race for the nomination] it is as tight as it can be, with a shift of only a few votes meaning the difference between winning and losing," a close adviser said. "He feels that everything that can be done has been done, and the next couple of days will decide it all."

There were still decisions to be made, however, thorny, and perhaps decisive questions, or platform fights or last-minute maneuvers.

They were questions that the challenger carried with him to Missouri on this overcast summer day, and all the motorcades, straw boaters and bands that greeted him did not lessen the load.

Henry Taylor of Cayce, S.C., decided during the day to return to the Reagan fold. He had supported the California conservative for months, then defected to the uncommitted ranks when Mr. Reagan named Mr. Schweiker.

Votes in the Rules Committee indicated that three of the four uncommitted delegates on that body lean to Mr. Reagan.

As the last of the delegates streamed into town by plane, bus and private automobile, the following reports emanated from hotels housing delegations with significant numbers of undecided votes:

**Mississippi:** Some of the delegates were not expected until late tonight or early tomorrow, and that even a defeat by a narrow margin would undercut tomorrow at the earliest. Douglas Shanks, Mr. Ford's state manager, said the outcome would be decided by "two or three votes."

Mr. Reagan appears to need all or nearly all of Mississippi's 30 votes if he is to overhaul the President.

**Wyoming:** Tom Stroock, the State Republican chairman, said he expected Mr. Ford to get at least three of the six uncommitted delegates there. A Times canvass of the six indicated that four of them were leaning strongly to Mr. Ford. These and similar reports underlined the dilemma facing Mr. Reagan: With the President only 10 short and with a dozen or more uncommitted delegates leaning strongly toward him, Mr. Reagan must find a way to cut into Mr. Ford's currently committed strength.

In another development, President Ford appeared to have lost a delegate to Scooter Buckley. It was the first positive indication that Mr. Buckley's putative third-force candidacy would receive any votes.

**Form Buckley Group**

Benjamin N. Hewitt of Lewiston, N.Y., who had favored Mr. Ford, joined with Representatives Phillip Crane of Illinois and Steven D. Symms of Idaho in forming a draft-Buckley committee. A spokesman said Mr. Hewitt intended to vote for Mr. Buckley on Wednesday, even though the Senator will probably not qualify under convention rules for formal nomination.

Mr. Symms is bound by state law to support Mr. Reagan and Mr. Crane, an alternate, is not expected to vote.

The net effect of all the shifts was to put Mr. Ford at 1,121 votes in The Times's tally. Mr. Reagan has 1,036 votes and Mr. Buckley 1, with 101 still uncommitted.

The organizers said that Mr. Buckley was a "new face" in the style of Jimmy Carter, the Democratic nominee; that he could carry the Western and Southern Sunbelt region where Mr. Carter is strong, and that he would heal the party's wounds.

Mr. Crane said he spoke to Senator Buckley last night. He reported that the Senator "did not give me a green light and he did not give me a red light, either."

The Rules Committee vote broke about as expected along Reagan-Ford lines, except for a surprise decision by Clerk Reed, the Mississippi Republican chairman, to support the Reagan position. He has promised to vote for Mr. Ford.

**To Disclose Choice**

Under the Reagan proposal, outlined by the committee by Richard Derham of Washington State, all Presidential candidates would be required to inform the secretary of the convention by 9 o'clock Wednesday morning of their prospective running mates. Mr. Reagan has already made his selection; the rule is aimed squarely at Mr. Ford in the hope that anyone he chose would cost him some support.

In a debate of astonishing calm and good humor, considering the stakes, several of the committee members told golf stories to illustrate their points, and another, Sherry Shealy of South Carolina, recited some poetry.



Tom Mooney, clerk of the Republican Rules Committee, counting winning votes against proposal to change time when nominees would be required to name his running mate. Those standing are voting "no."

# Ford Wins Test on Rules; Reagan Persists

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

going off a cliff with both of our flags flying."

President Ford, delayed by a tornado warning in the Washington area, arrived several hours later aboard Air Force One. Whisked into downtown Kansas City by motorcade, Mr. Ford told wily enthusiastic supporters in the sweltering lobby of the Crown Center Hotel:

"I can say without hesitation or qualification that this is the kind of enthusiasm that will give us victory."

**Eyes on Switchers**

The hoopla and the sturdy expressions of confidence marked the tension in both camps, neither of which had any sense of certainty about the outcome. Both watched avidly the delegate shifts as the uncommitted list dwindled.

Only this evening, three pre-certified to convention delegates in Pennsylvania endorsed the President. The President's Pennsylvania manager claimed a fourth who had already been counted in The Times tally as a Ford supporter.

The three switchers were Edward B. Byrne of Scottsdale, who said he had decided while flying here; George H. Stewart of Washington and David E. Wade of Harrisburg.

Senator Schweiker promised yesterday that he would deliver 13 Pennsylvania votes in addition to the 10 Mr. Reagan is credited with in that state. But when the announcement was finally made this evening by the former California Governor, the list had shrunk to two names: V. Anne Black of York and David W. Christopher of Mount Lebanon.

Mr. Reagan promised that one more Pennsylvania, California, Hewston of Greensburg, would announce tomorrow.

"This is the right-to-know amendment," said Mr. Derham in pressing his point. "The people are demanding a better way of choosing our Vice President. This is it."

In rebuttal, Doran Gunderson of Wisconsin said:

"The arguments for this last-minute amendment smack of desperation and political opportunism. This is not a plan for posterity. It sets up a procedure for only one time, one place, and one candidate."

After falling short in the committee, Mr. Sears said the Reagan position on rule 16-C on the floor was "extremely good." He suggested that a victory there would turn the momentum toward Mr. Reagan, and that even a defeat by a narrow margin would undercut the impression that Mr. Ford held a sizable lead.

Stuart K. Spencer, Mr. Ford's campaign director, said in an interview that Mr. Sears' maneuver reminded him of a man "standing in the streets throwing a Frisbee in the air and it keeps coming back and hitting him."

Although the Ford high commission program, "Meet the Press," said a Ford-Reagan ticket was "inconceivable."

largely ceremonial morning session because of a possible Reagan speak attack when temporary rules are adopted, Mr. Sears said it was probable that he would not move until the permanent rules are debated Tuesday evening.

Earlier, at a breakfast meeting with reporters, Mr. Sears was asked if his tactics were working.

"When you keep the other side off balance," he replied, "you're making progress."

**Taking a Risk**

The President, he said, "could make a Vice-Presidential choice that was flawless and put us in a difficult position, but we're willing to take that risk."

Mr. Ford continued to keep his own counsel on the Vice Presidency, but he told The Chicago Tribune in an interview before leaving Washington that John B. Connally remained on his list of prospects.

There had been some published reports last week that Mr. Connally had been eliminated. Vice President Rockefeller, appearing on the NBC television program, "Meet the Press," said a Ford-Reagan ticket was "inconceivable."

# Ford, in Kansas City, Predicts Victory

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

reference to fatal prison shootings. One sign said simply "Nobody for President in 1976."

In an interview that will be published tomorrow in The Chicago Tribune, Mr. Ford said that "two mistakes" had kept him from winning a clear-cut victory in advance of the nominating convention.

"One, we were outorganized in the convention states, that is obvious. That is roughly half the delegates," the President said, alluding to his losses to Mr. Reagan in many of the states that selected their delegates through state conventions rather than primary elections.

"Secondly," he said, "I probably didn't project as well as I should the progress that this country has made under the Ford Administration."

The President said that he would, therefore, "accept some of the blame" for his political failures prior to the convention. He added that his campaign committee, "has to share in it because they had the responsibility for the organization in the convention states."

However, Mr. Ford said that he had no intention of making any "basic changes" in his campaign committee and said that his campaign chairman, Rogers C. B. Morton, would remain with the committee.

He also said that he would not rule out a position on his campaign staff for John P. Sears, Ronald Reagan's campaign manager. Asked about the selection of Richard S. Schweiker as Mr. Reagan's running mate, Mr. Ford said that that had been

# Rockefeller Pla Role of Good S

By Frank Lynn  
Special to The New York Times

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—Playing the good soldier while his job is being given away, Vice President Rockefeller privately beat the drums for President Ford today at various social and ceremonial functions.

He was like the old "Rocky" at a Kansas reception for delegates — wading into crowds, pumping hands, squeezing elbows.

But they were not the old crowds. They were not as thick or as enthusiastic. They seemed to be drawn by curiosity rather than by conviction.

The reaction of the crowds pointed up the likelihood that this Republican convention is one of Mr. Rockefeller's last hurrahs and that, in any event, he is a considerably less awe-inspiring and potent politician here than he was at previous conventions, when he was either a Presidential contender or the leader of a major delegation.

The Vice President saw first-hand how his power is waning even in New York when the first New York Republican delegation meeting here tonight turned into a shouting match between Reagan and Ford supporters.

Richard M. Rosenbaum, the Republican state chairman, angrily adjourned the meeting rather than put to a vote motions from the Reagan supporters to invite the President and Mr. Reagan to address the New York delegates.

The Reagan forces also requested a telephone on the convention floor for their supporters within the delegation. The Ford majority in the delegation has a telephone linking Ford supporters with a Presidential command post.

"Gestapo tactics," said George L. Clark, Jr., the Brooklyn Republican chairman and leader of the Reagan forces in New York. "All we want is a fair shake," he added.

Mr. Rockefeller, who sat next to Mr. Rosenbaum, and who was consulted by the state chairman several times during the procedural hassles, tried to shut off the Reagan supporters by saying that it would not be "fair" to the President to invite him because other states would then expect him to attend their meetings.

The Reagan forces responded by making a new motion to invite only Mr. Reagan to address the New York delegates. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Rosenbaum gavelled the meeting to

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**Combative**

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W. D. Moulger, second from right, a leader of the Reagan supporters in the Mississippi delegation, holding a sign with other pro-Reagan members of the delegation in his hotel room yesterday.

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# Rockefeller Platform End in Harmony Despite Earlier Mistrust and Hostility

**By FRANK RICH**  
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—Praying the job would be done, Vice President Ford today at a Kansas City news conference said he was pleased with the results of the platform negotiations.

He was the only one of the four men who had been at a Kansas City news conference on the subject of the platform negotiations.

But they were not the only ones. The other three men, Governor Ronald Reagan, Senator Richard S. Schweiker and Senator Howard H. Callahan, were also present.

The four men had been in a room for several hours, working on the platform. They had been in a room for several hours, working on the platform.

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**WARD L. MADDEN**  
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—The platform negotiations ended in an apparent harmony, but the floor was expected when the platform was adopted.

The platform was adopted by a vote of 1,135 delegates. The platform was adopted by a vote of 1,135 delegates.

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A telephone installer relaxes while waiting for Senator Robert P. Griffin, President Ford's floor manager, pointing, Albert A. Applegate, left, his aide, and John Andrews, a convention staffer, to decide where a floor phone should be positioned.

# The Atmosphere Cools

Ford and Reagan Forces Pave the Way For Party Unity in the Election Drive

**By JAMES M. NAUGHTON**  
Special to The New York Times  
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—An interview panel today that the canal issue was largely a device to raise questions in the pre-Ford nomination. As President Ford and Ronald Reagan each arrived for the climactic stage of their long struggle, their competing forces already had established, however tentatively, a tone more of friendly rivals than of bitter opponents.

The principal reason appeared to be that both the President and the former California Governor had Jimmy Carter on their minds.

In pursuit of party harmony, White House and Reagan campaign agents began secret meetings more than two months ago to reach an accommodation on foreign policy planks in the party platform.

The President and Mr. Reagan reportedly also are ready to meet shortly after their nomination contest is decided to consult on the campaign and set a modus vivendi for the campaign.

"We came to this thing," a senior Ford assistant said of the convention, "helmet on the idea of winning a nomination that would be worth something."

The same point had been made all week, in different words, by Mr. Reagan's tacticians: that it would be an exercise in futility to lead into the Nov. 2 election campaign a minority party torn asunder by its nominating decision.

Moreover, there remained a glimmer of possibility that, either through the procedural maneuvering or from personal preference and despite anything either candidate had said on the subject, a Ford-Reagan ticket still could emerge from the convention of a party searching for a chance against a nonhome. Competing speakers Mr. Carter, the Democratic nominee.

Melvin R. Laird, the former Secretary of Defense and a longtime crony of the President's, said as late as yesterday that Mr. Reagan was one of the four individuals Mr. Laird thought most likely to be Ford's running mate. A canvass of two-thirds of the convention delegates by The Kansas City Star, published today, showed support for a Ford-Reagan ticket that ran any other led by the President.

**A Dispassionate Rivalry**  
With a huge early lead in the public-opinion polls, the Democratic ticket presented a formidable obstacle unless the Ford and Reagan forces could manage somehow, after the Kansas City fray, to get their party's act together.

Accordingly, for reasons related both to immediate convention tactics and to eventual election campaign strategy, the rival camps were conducting a competition that was more procedural than ideological—and strangely dispassionate.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan stormed through the Republican primaries like bull elephants fighting to dominate the herd. They questioned each other's capacity to govern, they debated both fundamentals and frills of foreign and domestic policies and they dealt, albeit spasmodically, in some exchanges of hostile political rhetoric.

Yet the platform drafted here this week smoothed over major differences the candidates had proclaimed and was written in a manner approaching, if not quite attaining, accord. Principals on either side acted as if almost unconcerned with the platform language. The only fuss stirred over the draft was the consequence of arguments raised by those on the hard right side of the Reagan camp. Ideologues who were said to be beyond the candidate's control.

Why, for instance, had not Mr. Reagan's managers fought vigorously to include in the draft their man's insistence on restoration of American control over the Panama Canal? John P. Sears, the Californian's top strategist, told a television in-

# Kansas City Dazzles the Chic

**By CHARLOTTE CURTIS**  
Special to The New York Times  
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—The resident diamond brigade spent the weekend before the Republican National Convention upgrading the visiting metropolitan sophisticates' image of Kansas City, and they seem to have succeeded. Jerry Zipkin was happily surprised. Betsy Bloomingdale was impressed and Barbara Walters was downright dazzled.

"I wasn't sure what I was getting into," said Mr. Zipkin, the New York real estate heir. "I've been up at the Olympics with the (Mick) Jagger and out in Beverly Hills with Ronnie and Nancy (Raagan) just oozing charm out of every pore. I brought some cheese and that nice pita bread just in case."

With a dinner nearly every night of the convention, a secret list of the best fried chicken and barbecue places and a refrigerator in his hotel room for midnight snacks, Mr. Zipkin thought maybe he would survive.

"It's really quite civilized here," he said. "I'm sure I'm going to have a good time."

Miss Walters and such of her luminaries as Senator Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, Secretary of Labor William J. Ustry and Theodore H. White, the author, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Price 2d.

Mr. Price is chairman of the Price Candy Company and the American Bank and Trust. His wife is a Swanton frozen food heiress and a fashion plate. And their spacious apartment with its twin terraces, its gigantic orchid trees and its exceptional coramandel screen was the setting for a buffet supper that lasted all evening.

"It's not at all what we expected," Miss Walters said after the party and a tour of the rich suburbs. "We New Yorkers think we know everything. Well, we could learn from them."

**At the Country Club**  
At the Oakwood Country Club, Mr. and Mrs. Allen J. Block's dinner was for Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bloomingdale. Mr. Bloomingdale is the Diners Club executive and a Reagan delegate from California. He and Mr. Block, a cousin of the E.H. Block tax Blochs, are joint investors in a real estate venture.

"We came here expecting six or eight for dinner," Mr. Bloomingdale said. "We had no idea there would be anything like this thing."

Anything like this thing was a formal dinner for nearly 60 people with ice sculpture holding up the shrimp, honey-fried chicken, chocolate souffle, matchbooks with "Alfred and Betsy" printed on them and a pianist playing background music.

"We do things like this all the time," said Alfred Lighton, a member of the Woolf Brothers retailing family. "Although I must say there are just too damn many invitations."

While Mr. Lighton tried to remember which of today's three country club luncheons

# Schweiker Discredits Plans to Oust Him

**By PRICE CARROLL**  
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—The "dump Schweiker" team of back Pennsylvania, should Senator Richard Schweiker said today as he held Reagan at a series of pre-convention Republican to were unpleasantly when their liberal reed to run with the former governor in a delegation rally on.

Candidates and their to push past well-wishers chanting "Ford" in the lobby of the Airport Plaza Inn, delegates listened politely. They applauded longer and louder.

In answer to a question asked by a delegate, he hoped, nominated as President convention would Mr. Schweiker as cent, although if he hope not to be said, this is legally some invention could do."

Schweiker, in two interviews and in a as his motorcade through the humid haze City today, denied as in any political had no effect whatsoever, he said. "It was 90 before and it's 90 now."

Mr. Schweiker, who had planned to attend the convention with one or two aides until the Vice-Presidential plan made him a sudden celebrity, got full V.I.P. treatment today with police motorcycles growing about his motorcade and a police helicopter overhead.

Some of those who traveled with him suggested that not only pledges but also political reality dictated that if the convention should nominate Mr. Reagan he would be true to Mr. Schweiker.

These aides argue that Mr. Reagan could not afford to lose an image as a Presidentially decisive sort by letting the convention, however conservative its sentiments, dump a man whose alignment had provided enough of a start to deflect what had seemed a certain-if slow—preconvention rise by President Ford to a delegate majority.



Senator Richard S. Schweiker of Pennsylvania prior to an interview in Kemper Arena in Kansas City yesterday.

# Predicts Victory

Republican to were unpleasantly when their liberal reed to run with the former governor in a delegation rally on.

Candidates and their to push past well-wishers chanting "Ford" in the lobby of the Airport Plaza Inn, delegates listened politely. They applauded longer and louder.

In answer to a question asked by a delegate, he hoped, nominated as President convention would Mr. Schweiker as cent, although if he hope not to be said, this is legally some invention could do."

Schweiker, in two interviews and in a as his motorcade through the humid haze City today, denied as in any political had no effect whatsoever, he said. "It was 90 before and it's 90 now."

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# Tally of G.O.P. Delegates

**Special to The New York Times**  
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—Following is the latest state-by-state delegate count for the Republican Presidential nomination, as compiled by The New York Times: Needed for nomination: 1,130

State	Delegates	Ford	Reagan	Uncommitted
Alabama	37	0	37	0
Alaska	19	17	2	0
Arizona	29	0	27	0
Arkansas	27	10	17	0
California	167	0	167	0
Colorado	31	4	25	2
Connecticut	35	35	0	0
Delaware	17	14	1	2
Dist. of Columbia	14	14	0	0
Florida	66	43	23	0
Georgia	48	0	48	0
Guam	4	4	0	0
Hawaii	19	15	1	3
Idaho	21	4	17	0
Illinois	101	81	12	8
Indiana	54	9	45	0
Iowa	36	18	17	1
Kansas	34	29	4	1
Kentucky	37	19	18	0
Louisiana	41	4	36	1
Maine	20	15	4	1
Maryland	43	43	0	0
Massachusetts	43	28	15	0
Michigan	64	55	29	0
Minnesota	42	32	0	30
Mississippi	30	0	0	30
Missouri	49	16	31	2
Montana	20	0	20	0
Nebraska	25	7	18	0
Nevada	18	5	13	0
New Hampshire	21	16	3	0
New Jersey	67	0	21	0
New Mexico	21	129	15	6
New York	154*	25	28	1
North Carolina	54	10	5	3
North Dakota	15	10	5	0
Ohio	97	90	6	1
Oklahoma	36	0	36	0
Oregon	30	16	14	0
Pennsylvania	103	83	12	8
Puerto Rico	8	8	0	0
Rhode Island	19	19	0	0
South Carolina	36	5	25	3
South Dakota	43	2	26	3
Tennessee	43	21	22	0
Texas	100	0	100	0
Utah	20	0	20	0
Vermont	18	18	0	0
Virgin Islands	4	4	0	0
Virginia	51	13	34	4
Washington	35	7	31	0
West Virginia	28	12	5	8
Wisconsin	45	4	0	0
Wyoming	17	2	9	6
Total	2,259	1,120	1,037	101

# Uncommitted Iowa Republican Finds That Role of Kingmaker Is Difficult

**Continued From Page 1, Col. 8**  
covered that decisions of the type he is wrestling with are not made in a vacuum, that they cannot be easily divorced from some practical and personal political considerations at home.

"I suppose the greatest pressure I feel is that the Governor of the state (Robert Ray) is a strong Ford backer, that Mary Louis Smith (of Des Moines), who is national chairman, is a strong Ford backer," Mr. Tanke said wearily.

"I'm on the state central committee, so I'm part of the establishment. I know if I cast a vote that's not for Ford, I'm going to be in some hot water with some leaders in the state and some political alliances I have will not be there—and that's been pointed out to me."

But when James Baker, the President's chief delegate hunter, included him late last week among 1,135 delegates who were presumably com-

mitted to Mr. Ford, Mr. Tanke took vigorous exception.

Calling his inclusion on the Ford list "incredible," he accused the President's people of "wishful thinking" and avowed that he hadn't "spoken to them in a week."

Actually, Mr. Tanke was chosen on a Ford slate at the Iowa convention in June, but he insists that those who sent him to that session from his own district have known all along that he was basically uncommitted.

Insisting that he could justify his current uncommitted status because he was certain that he could have been elected from his own district as easily as he was on the Ford slate, he conceded that local political considerations had been uppermost in his mind from the beginning.

"My first perception," he said, "and I guess that no longer holds, was that if Reagan was the candidate I wanted to make sure I didn't vote for him. My district is very liberal, with three colleges, two seminaries and 35 percent of the families who are United Auto Workers and another 15 percent who belong to other unions."

However, he has since decided from soundings in his predominantly Roman Catholic district, where he is running for re-election to his second term in the state legislature, that Mr. Reagan, who favors a constitutional amendment making abortions illegal except where the life of the mother is at stake, might run stronger in November than Mr. Ford, who believes such laws should be left to the states.

"Obviously, I'd like a candidate who'd run reasonably well," he explained.

Mr. Tanke has received telephone calls from Mr. Reagan and from Elliott L. Richardson, the Secretary of Commerce, whom Mr. Tanke readily volunteers would be his real first choice for President if he were a candidate.

He said that Mr. Reagan

# Thomas J. Tanke, an uncommitted delegate from Iowa, studying convention rules in his Kansas City hotel room: He is among small bloc of delegates who hold balance of power.

impressed him in a "rather intimate" 40-minute conversation, especially because "he did a very good job of explaining his views and he did not seem rash or extreme."

He said that Mr. Richardson, who called on behalf of Mr. Ford, used "a very low-key approach" as he "urged me to vote for the President." But neither converted him.

"If anything, I'm more uncommitted than I was," Mr. Tanke said. "If I thought it was clear who had the better chance of winning, I would support that person."

Neither camp would confirm today a report in Newsweek magazine that Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan would definitely meet Wednesday night, in the loser's hotel suite, to begin the process of healing any wounds inflicted on the party. But it was clear, and a White House official confirmed it, that discussions about such a meeting were taking place and that it probably would occur although not necessarily Wednesday night.

It all served to underline the almost passionate efforts of both sides to hold a dispassionate convention. With the bulk of the delegates arriving only today and a week of activity yet to come in Kemper Arena, any spark of drama there might yet set off explosive emotion.

For now, though, the Republicans were acting at the leadership levels as though the would like to imitate, under the most difficult circumstances the sweetness with which the Democrats carried off their convention in New York.



# Connally, at Convention, Queried About Integrity

By CHARLES MOHR  
Special to The New York Times

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 15—John S. Connally made himself a conspicuous and perhaps powerful presence at the Republican National Convention today, but in his first crowded news conference he was shadowed by questions about his past and his integrity.

The tenor of the session might confirm the fears of some Republicans that the conservative appeal and political flair of the former Secretary of the Treasury and Texas Governor would be offset by the controversy he may engender if chosen as a running mate by President Ford.

Mr. Connally was subjected to questions at a new conference this afternoon that nearly passed the bounds of usual American political journalism. At one point he was asked if he had ever been offered, accepted or solicited a bribe. "Absolutely not," he said in a firm, clear voice.

Mr. Connally, who was acquitted by a Federal court jury of charges of impropriety involving price increases sought by a milk-producing association, is being considered by President Ford as one of a list of several Vice-Presidential possibilities. Mr. Connally confirmed today that he had received a questionnaire about his background prepared by the White House staff.

The President, in an interview with the Chicago Tribune, said that he was still considering Mr. Connally, but added, "I would hope that my nominee would strengthen the party and prevent any divisiveness within the party ranks."

Meets Ford Aides  
Mr. Connally is a vivid personality who is bound to cause some divisiveness within the Ford camp no matter what course the President takes, since some Southern conservatives will be disenchanted if he is not chosen and some Northern liberals may be if he is.

While it is unclear whether Mr. Ford wants Mr. Connally to share the ticket, it is clear that he wants his help. Mr. Connally met this morning with James Baker, the chief Ford delegate hunter, and William Timmons, the Ford political director, who asked Mr. Connally to begin using his influence among selected groups of uncommitted delegates on the President's behalf.

Mr. Connally has also been

asked to speak to the convention on Tuesday night and is deep in preparations for the speech, which will be seen as an opportunity to set fire to the assembled delegates and perhaps influence Mr. Ford's decision.

Mr. Connally, a former Democrat who first joined the Nixon Administration and formally became a Republican in 1973, has opened a headquarters in a suite on the fifth floor of a downtown hotel with a busy staff of old political lieutenants and friends. He said that the staff was for the "convenience" of journalists and that his main interest in coming here was to discuss how he could best help elect Republican Congressional candidates in the fall election.

### Cautious Stance

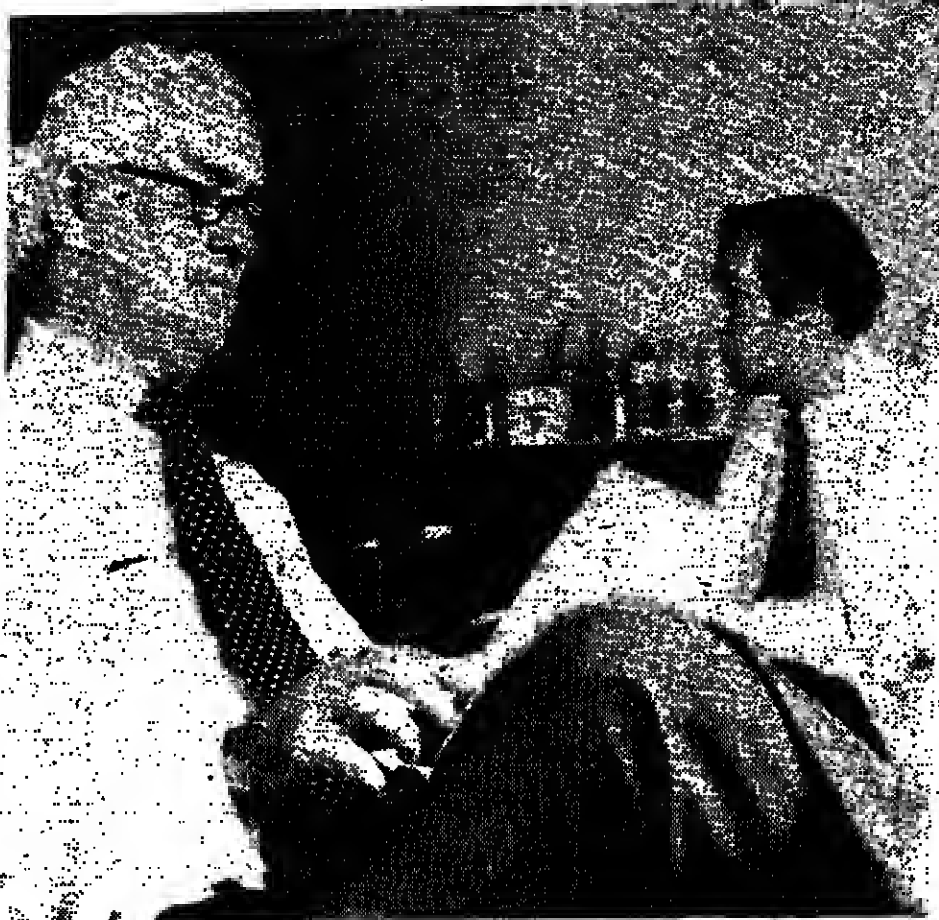
But, although he said he had not sought the Vice-Presidential nomination, he added he was "not going to say I would refuse to accept it" because to do so would show "both presumption and arrogance."

The news conference today might be a preview of the intense scrutiny that Mr. Connally's controversial past might bring if he were nominated. He said at one point that he had no knowledge of a report that Leon Jaworski, the former Watergate special prosecutor, had declined to furnish information about Mr. Connally to the White House without Mr. Connally's consent.

"I've said publicly they ought to talk to everybody they know," Mr. Connally said, adding a moment later, "If anyone knows anything derogatory in my background, I wish they'd air it. I have no fear of it."

There was extended, but in the end futile, questioning about whether Mr. Connally had furnished data to the White House about his financial affairs and background. Indicating that he had been asked to treat the matter as confidential, he repeatedly said he would furnish "complete, total disclosure" if asked, but would not confirm that such a request had been made by the White House. He firmly answered, "I will not," if asked if he would make public through the press his income tax returns for the last 10 years and his net worth.

He also remarked that the Republican Party should this year wage a campaign of "total candor and total openness."



The New York Times/Gorrie Thomas  
John Connally, former Governor of Texas, reviewing speech he will present to the convention tomorrow night with an aide in his Kansas City hotel suite.

# Rockefeller and Helms Avoid Each Other

By JAMES T. WOOTEN  
Special to The New York Times

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—They were like mismatched bookends at opposite ends of a long shelf.

Vice President Rockefeller and Senator Jesse A. Helms showed up at the same pre-convention party here today, studiously ignored each other's presence, carefully avoided each other's eyes and masterfully used a clump of indoor greenery to maintain their proper ideological distance.

"You want to speak to the Senator?" an aide to Mr. Rockefeller asked.

"Now, I don't think that's necessary," he said.

"Senator, you want to go over and say something to Rocky?" an assistant to Mr. Helms asked.

"Well, now," the North Carolinian drawled, "I just don't believe I do."

dressed fellow outside the Alameda Plaza Hotel was saying to Michael O'Connor. "What really matters is timing. Timing. That's the important thing."

Mr. O'Connor, a member of a group called Youth for Reagan, was perched on the side of an outdoor fountain crammed with 2,000 helium-filled balloons held, earthbound by a net.

"Now when the Governor arrives," the other man said, glancing at his clipboard, "you cut this rope and then this one. Got that?"

"Right, I've got it," he said. "Super," the older fellow said. "These balloons are important, you know. They signal the Governor's coming, and the timing is everything, right?"

Mr. O'Connor nodded again. "By the way," the other man asked, "what time is it? I left my watch in the room."

Walter Cronkite has been photographed here as much as Mr. Rockefeller, and when the Vice President walked into the party today, the people circling John Chancellor hardly looked up.

But neither of the two network anchor men is causing

as big a stir as are a trio of journalistic newcomers. John W. Dean 3d, who told a Senate committee the story of Watergate, is now a scrivener for Rolling Stone, telling its readers the story of the convention.

Elizabeth Ray comes to town tomorrow to write for Genesis, a magazine Mr. Rockefeller said he does not read. After recording most of her assignments with Representative Wayne L. Hays, the Ohio Democrat, Miss Ray will now record her impressions of the Republicans. Like many other reporters here, she cannot type.

Jack Ford, the President's son, is writing for The Chicago Tribune and The Daily News, succeeding Jimmy Breslin as special convention correspondent for those papers.

Unlike most other reporters here, however, he held a news conference today, in addition to helping run a group of young volunteers for his father.

Apparently distracted, he missed his first deadline, and in the early editions of the papers — those distributed here — his first contracted story will be missing.

# Issues in Ford-Reagan Campaign

Special to The New York Times

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—President Ford and Ronald Reagan, the chief combatants at the Republican National Convention, which opens here tomorrow, are both conservatives who nevertheless differ sharply on a broad spectrum of issues.

Mr. Ford has sought to position himself as a centrist, but in the course of the pre-convention campaign moved to the right on issues in his efforts to neutralize his challenger for the Republican Presidential nomination.

Mr. Reagan commanded the support of the more militant right wingers within the Republican Party, but has modified some of his more controversial positions to broaden the base of his support.

But the differences between the two contenders have not vanished. On some issues these differences are marginal; on others they are substantial. Some of the wider gaps are to be found in national defense and foreign policy, where Mr. Reagan has made several of his most telling attacks on the President. But disagreements also rise on such matters as abortion, busing, women's rights, energy and economic policy, gun control, the proper role of the Federal Government and others.

Mr. Reagan has not taken any clear stand on a number of issues. On some, he has contented himself with attacking the policies of Mr. Ford, who, as President, cannot avoid taking a stand on issues in most cases.

What follows is a listing of some of the major issues where there is some degree of difference between the two candidates for the Republican nomination:

### DEFENSE

The President has spoken of the United States being "second to none" in military strength, although he and other members of his Administration have also been stating of late that the nation is in a position of "rough equality" with the Soviet Union. Mr. Ford has boasted of reversing the downward trend of defense spending.

Mr. Reagan has charged that the Government has let the Soviet Union move ahead of this country in both conventional and nuclear weapons. He has not said how much more he would spend for defense, or where he would spend it.

### DETENTE

Although the President now refers to it as "peace through strength," the policy is essentially unchanged and described by the White House as willing-

ness to negotiate "fair, mutually beneficial agreements with the Soviet Union," to help maintain peace while at the same time resisting "Soviet military adventurism."

Mr. Reagan has asserted that the United States has given up more than it has gained in pursuing detente and charged that in improving relations with the Soviet Union this Government has worsened relations with its traditional allies, failed to take advantage of its opening to China and failed to halt Soviet expansionism.

Mr. Reagan says that the Soviet Union has taken advantage of the first round of strategic arms limitation talks to position itself for nuclear superiority and warns against further losses to further talks.

Mr. Reagan, in the primary campaign, attacked the Government for engaging in negotiations with Panama that would eventually turn over sovereignty over the Canal Zone and control of the canal's operation to the Central American nation.

President Ford has said that the United States would maintain control over the canal into the next century and that any agreement with Panama would assure United States access to the canal as well as the right to defend the Canal Zone. But Mr. Ford also said that the United States must negotiate a treaty with Panama to avoid bloodshed. Mr. Reagan contends that the Panama Canal belongs to the United States, purely and simply.

### MIDDLE EAST

Both men say that the United States must remain committed to the continued existence of Israel and both favor helping the Arabs and Israelis to reach a long term settlement. Mr. Reagan, however, has been critical of what he has described as a lack of United States leadership in ending the war in Lebanon.

### RHODESIA

President Ford supports repeal of the Byrd amendment, which forbids the boycotting of Rhodesian chrome. Mr. Reagan opposes repeal and has said that ending chrome imports from Rhodesia would increase dependence on Soviet chrome. Mr. Reagan has criticized United States opposition to the white minority government in Rhodesia, saying that such opposition stands in the way of a peaceful settlement there.

### ECONOMIC POLICY

Both Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan regard inflation as the chief economic problem, favor a reduction of Federal spend-

National  
Youth  
Congress

Both men permit it in including conc of rape. M permit it onl er's life.

EQUAL RIGHTS  
President ports the eq ment, which sex discrimination of Fede government, opposes the:

GUN  
Both men in principle, posed the re guns in high Reagan woul gun control

ENER  
Both want development sources by l encourage ever. Mr. FC controls gra Reagan say have agreed



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## Shooting Death of Chicano Arouses Region in Texas

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

was accused of taking Mr. Morales's body 350 miles by car across Texas and burying it, pleaded on contest on July 23 to the misdemeanor charge of tampering with physical evidence. She was placed on probation for one year and ordered to pay \$49.50 in court costs.

Her sister and her daughter, both of whom had allegedly helped to transport and bury the body, were never charged. Dennis E. Dumford, the daughter's 17-year-old boyfriend who was riding with Mr. Hayes the night of the shooting, was granted immunity. Texas prosecutors subsequently declared the case closed, saying that they had no further jurisdiction.

**'A Poor, Sick Old Man'**

Marvin Miller, Chief Hayes's attorney, charged that the case had become tainted with politics.

"They're beating a poor, sick old man," he said in an interview.

He said that his client had been taking medicine to relieve almost constant pain from three bullet wounds suffered three years ago in a shootout with two persons who were robbing a liquor store.

"If Frank Hayes gets indicted in Federal court, it's going to intimidate every jury in this area," he said.

Mexican-American leaders, in urging Federal action, argue that the civil rights drive of Southern blacks in the 1960's faded out before it got to the large Chicano populations of the Southwest. They charged that the Justice Department had been reluctant to intervene in behalf of the nation's second largest minority.

There are more than 11 million people of Spanish origin in the United States. Most of them are Mexican-Americans, concentrated in five Southwestern states.

"The Justice Department has clear authority, but they say it's been policy not to intervene when the state is handling it," said Ruben Sandoval, a San Antonio civil rights and criminal law representative of the Morales family. "But they've intervened all over the place in the past."

**'Goes Beyond Race'**

"It's worse here than it was in Mississippi in the early 60's. It's racial but it goes way beyond race. It's the mentality that permeates this state that a badge and a uniform gives a license to do just about anything."

"The juries cannot see beyond that uniform. They talk about due process. Well, we live in an area where there is no such animal, and we've got the jury count to back up that assertion."

He asserted that in San Antonio, where the majority is Mexican-American, 19 youths between the ages of 16 and 19 were killed by the police in the last 11 months. He said that was typical across the state of Texas.

"The police always say 'he was coming at me with a screwdriver or something,'" Mr. Sandoval said. "Yet the bullet holes are always in the kid's back."

Richard Morales was one of nine children in a poor family headed by a disabled father. He quit school after the sixth grade. He was sentenced to three years' probation for burglary. He was arrested once for drunken driving and was picked up several times for questioning about other burglaries.

He was arrested Aug. 7, 1975, by a Medina County deputy sheriff on two misdemeanor theft warrants charging that he had sold, but not delivered, a calf. But after seeing cuts on his legs, the sheriff's office released him and told him to seek medical attention.

A month later, Chief Hayes obtained the warrants. On Sunday, Sept. 14, after suspecting that Mr. Morales had possession of a stolen television and stereo, he dispatched his deputy, Donald C. McCall, to arrest Mr. Morales at his home. Stephen W. Worthy, part-time jail guard, rode with Deputy McCall.

**Chief Drives Up**

At 10:25 P.M., as Deputy McCall was leading Mr. Morales to his patrol car, Chief Hayes and Mr. Dumford pulled up in the chief's private car. According to Deputy McCall's sworn statement, Chief Hayes punched Mr. Morales in the stomach and said, "Let the son of a bitch go; uncuff him and let him run, so I can shoot him."

Mr. Dumford said that Chief Hayes invited him to go along that night in case he needed a witness. Mr. Worthy said that he had heard the chief threaten to kill Mr. Morales "at least 10 times."

Instead of taking the handcuffs off, Chief Hayes reportedly decided to take Mr. Morales to a bridge down the road. The five men drove off in two cars. At the bridge, Deputy McCall recalled, Chief Hayes said, "I don't want to do it here; follow me."

They stopped along the road, and Deputy McCall said, the chief ordered him to remove the handcuffs from Mr. Morales's wrists.

"While I was attempting to," Deputy McCall testified, "Frank struck Richard several times on the stomach with the shotgun." Then, according to a sworn statement by Deputy McCall,

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# The Case of a Critically Ill Legionnaire Typifies Bafflement of Mystery Disease

By LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN  
Special to The New York Times

HERSHEY, Pa., Aug. 15—

Four weeks ago, Jerry F. Shope drove 150 miles from his home in Saltillo, Pa., with four legionnaire friends to Philadelphia for a few days of festivities at the state American Legion convention. There, for four days, they slept in the same hotel room and were together for nearly all of the convention activities.

Now, a critically ill Mr. Shope lies in an intensive care unit of The Milton S. HERSHEY Medical Center of the Pennsylvania State University here. Mr. Shope, a 54-year-old mechanic, is dependent on a series of tubes in his body because he needs the help of a mechanical respirator to breathe.

As a respirator pumps air into Mr. Shope's lungs, his wife, Mildred, reads get-well cards to him. Mr. Shope nods expressions of thanks.

Mr. Shope communicates only by nods and eyeblinks because a tube from his throat is connected to the mechanical respirator and his arms are strapped to boards so that other tubes will not slip out of the arteries and veins in his wrists.

Mr. Shope's doctors are baffled by his illness. All they know is that his lungs suffered severe damage from some unknown substance that was spread in some unknown way at the American Legion convention.

Companions Are Well  
And just as mysteriously, his four legionnaire traveling companions were not affected by the illness.

Dr. Robert C. Aber, the specialist in internal medicine who heads the team caring for Mr. Shope, expressed hope in an interview that if the doctors and nurses can overcome the difficulties of getting enough oxygen into the air sacs of his damaged lungs and otherwise support his bodily needs, the lungs will recover to the point where the patient can walk out of the hospital.

Though Mr. Shope is just one of the victims of the mysterious illness that has come to be called "legionnaire's disease," his case illustrates another dimension of the outbreak that involves hundreds of epidemiologists, laboratory scientists and other medical workers throughout the country.

Mr. Shope is more fortunate than the 25 people who have died in the same outbreak, and he is less fortunate than those among the 144 people who have recovered sufficiently to be discharged from the hospital.

Health officials say that about 50 patients with the disease are still in hospitals throughout Pennsylvania and that at least four others are in critical or serious condition.

Without the type of intensive care Mr. Shope is receiving, doctors knowledgeable about the illness suspect the death toll from it might have been higher than the 15 percent fatality rate that has resulted.

While the doctors and nurses move in and out of Mr. Shope's room to change the amounts of oxygen the mechanical respirator delivers to his lungs in accordance with the results of frequent tests that measure the amounts of oxygen and carbon dioxide in his blood, his wife and other family members nap on couches in the lobby or spend time in the cafeteria.

Every two hours a family member is allowed to spend 10 minutes with Mr. Shope.

"He keeps his eyes closed as much as possible but he seems more alert these last few days," Mrs. Shope said.

The Shopes are not religious, Mrs. Shope said, and she has spent less time praying than mulling over the events of the last four weeks with their six children and eight grandchildren.

happens to you, you just wonder why."

Much of Mr. Shope's activities have centered on American Legion Post 518 in Rock Hill, Pa., since World War II when he served in an Army tank battalion in Germany.

"He couldn't wait to go, year-to-year, to the legion conventions," Mrs. Shope said.

His Four Friends  
This year he went with William Covert, Donald Jenkins, Ronald Rowe and Edward Stevens. The five men slept two each on two double beds and on one cot in the Ben Franklin Hotel.

"He called home to say he was having a good time and feeling well," Mrs. Shope said.

When the convention ended July 24, Mrs. Shope met her husband and drove with their son-in-law James Hagner for a family reunion at Wildwood, N. J.

The next day the family had lunch on the Boardwalk on the Jersey shore. Later, Mr. Shope began to experience mild diarrhea and rested. On Monday he developed a headache. The pains in his chest and back were attributed to gas and indigestion.

When the symptoms continued on July 27, the family drove Mr. Shope back home to Saltillo, a town of 700 in Huntington County.

The family physician attributed the symptoms to bronchitis. However, Mr. Shope felt weaker and on July 30 he was admitted to Huntington Hospital. A day later his condition worsened.

"He was confused, he knew his hut at times he didn't know what he was doing," Mrs. Shope said.

On Aug. 1, doctors at Huntington Hospital recognized that Mr. Shope's condition would require the intensive care available at a large medical center. Mr. Shope was taken to the HERSHEY Medical Center, 100 miles from here. He talked as he walked into his hospital room, but was short of breath and somewhat confused.

Mr. Shope is a diabetic. But neither this condition nor anything else in his medical history could explain his condition after an examination once the initial laboratory tests were made. His liver function test showed slight abnormalities but not enough to account for all his symptoms. His chest X-rays showed a condition that the doctors interpreted as pneumonia. Suspecting that Mr. Shope might also have meningitis or other infections, the doctors put a needle into his back to drain a few drops of spinal fluid. These test results were normal.

But what was the cause of the pneumonia? Dr. Aber was puzzled because it did not fit the pattern of anything he had encountered as an infectious disease expert at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston.

Was Not Typical  
"It wasn't typical for bacterial or fungal pneumonia," Dr. Aber said, adding: "I was thinking more along the lines of a hypersensitivity (allergic) or immunologic reaction due to something he inhaled that would be evenly distributed throughout the lung. If it were due to a virus it would take days for results of the cultures and we couldn't treat it with a specific drug. Because of the psittacosis (parrot fever), which is a treatable condition, we prescribed (an antibiotic called) tetracycline."

In the next few hours Mr. Shope's condition deteriorated. When the doctors examined a series of X-rays, Dr. Aber said, "We saw pneumonia developing on both sides."

All the medical team could do was continue the supportive care approach.

Now, Dr. Aber said, "The critical part of his care is for the staff to prevent him from developing a hospital-acquired infection or an atrophic (doctor-caused) disease."

Accordingly, among other things, the nurses frequently changed the dressings covering the area where tubes are inserted into Mr. Shope's arteries and veins.

It was just three days ago that the doctors believed the chances were so slim that Mr. Shope's illness was due to an infectious agent that they could stop the precaution of wearing gowns and masks.

But how did the 33-year-old Dr. Aber, who has a 17-month-old daughter, feel about the risks he might have been undertaking in caring for Mr. Shope?

Dr. Aber said: "I didn't think about it. I just did what I would normally do. It's not that I wanted to go out and put myself on the line. But things were happening so fast in his immediate care and the decisions that we had to make, I just couldn't see doing it any other way. The rest of the team felt the same way. My wife thought about it more than I did."

"She said maybe you had better stay over at the hospital this week so that you don't bring anything home to the baby. But I felt better and better as days passed and there were no secondary cases reported."

Dr. Aber also had worked as an epidemiologist at the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, which is assisting the Pennsylvania Health Department in investigating the outbreak.

By coincidence, Dr. Aber's friend, Dr. David Fraser, was in nearby Harrisburg directing the field investigation into the illness during the early days of Mr. Shope's hospitalization. Dr. Aber said that each evening he drove to and from Harrisburg to trade information with Dr. Fraser about Mr. Shope's course and that of the investigation.

Although epidemiologists have asked Mr. Shope and his friends about their activities at the convention, no one has found the critical difference that would answer why Mr. Shope came down with the mysterious illness and his friends did not—information that could help determine what struck the legionnaires.

But the sutures held. When the pathologist looked under the microscope at the

piece of lung that Dr. Wine had removed, there was no evidence of hypersensitivity. Other laboratory tests did not yield the specific diagnosis that Dr. Aber had thought they might.

Critical Part of Care  
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

EDWARD BISHOP et al. Plaintiffs  
vs.  
THE MERGER-BANKERS GROUP INC. et al. Defendants

WILLIAM L. WYCHERLEY, Plaintiff  
vs.  
THE MERGER-BANKERS GROUP INC. et al. Defendants

EDWARD J. POWERS et al. Defendants  
vs.  
THE MERGER-BANKERS GROUP INC. et al. Defendants

SHARON B. COOPER et al. Plaintiffs  
vs.  
THE MERGER-BANKERS GROUP INC. et al. Defendants

INDIAN HEAD INC. et al. Defendants  
vs.  
THE MERGER-BANKERS GROUP INC. et al. Defendants

NOTICE OF INDIAN HEAD INC.  
CLASS ACTIONS, PROPOSED SETTLEMENT  
AND HEARING

TO ALL PRESENT OWNERS OF INDIAN HEAD COMMON STOCK, WARRANTS, DEBENTURE SECURITIES AND WARRANTS TO PURCHASE COMMON STOCK:

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A PROPOSED SETTLEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED IN THE ABOVE-CAPTIONED ACTION. THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT IS SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL OF THE COURT. A HEARING WILL BE HELD ON THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT ON SEPTEMBER 28, 1976, AT 10:00 A.M. IN COURT ROOM 1200 OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, 100 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10038.

1. FURTHER TAKE NOTICE THAT, pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated August 2, 1976:

A Settlement Hearing, a hearing will be held in the above-captioned action to receive evidence and testimony from the parties and to determine the propriety of the proposed settlement and whether the proposed settlement should be approved and entered as a final judgment of the Court.

2. Under the proposed settlement, class members who accept the settlement and who comply with the procedures set forth herein will receive the following cash payment:

COMMON STOCK CLASS (\$88,547 shares plus outstanding)—\$22 per share.

DEBENTURE SELLER CLASS A—All Owners of Debentures on September 2, 1976 who sold such Debentures between September 2, 1976 and August 1, 1976.

DEBENTURE SELLER CLASS B—All Owners of Debentures on July 2, 1976 who sold such Debentures between July 2, 1976 and August 1, 1976.

3. Class members who do not accept the settlement and who do not comply with the procedures set forth herein will receive the following cash payment:

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4. The proposed settlement is subject to the approval of the Court. The Court will hold a hearing on the proposed settlement on September 28, 1976, at 10:00 A.M. in Court Room 1200 of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, 100 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10038.

5. The proposed settlement is subject to the approval of the Court. The Court will hold a hearing on the proposed settlement on September 28, 1976, at 10:00 A.M. in Court Room 1200 of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, 100 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10038.

6. The proposed settlement is subject to the approval of the Court. The Court will hold a hearing on the proposed settlement on September 28, 1976, at 10:00 A.M. in Court Room 1200 of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, 100 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10038.

7. The proposed settlement is subject to the approval of the Court. The Court will hold a hearing on the proposed settlement on September 28, 1976, at 10:00 A.M. in Court Room 1200 of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, 100 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10038.

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## 20 Suffering From Fever In Florida Are Improving

BOYNTON BEACH, Fla., Aug. 15 (AP)—Twenty patients suffering from a mysterious high-fever illness that killed five elderly residents of a nursing home last week showed marked improvement today and the authorities relaxed a semiquarantine.

"There are no new deaths or illnesses and the situation is extremely stable. All the patients are doing very well," Arle Kimble, administrator of the Boulevard Manor Nursing home, said.

The cause of the outbreak is under investigation by a team of laboratory technicians at the Federal Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, their findings probably won't be disclosed for several days. Officials said at a news conference yesterday that the fever disease was not the contagious and had run its course, they said they would look at a possibility that the spread of viral infection among the susceptible elderly residents, already ill, may have been aggravated by a breakdown in the home's air conditioning system during the week.

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# Open letter to President Ford from 76 United States Congressmen of both parties denounces Mexico's slide to communism under President Echeverria.

Reprinted from Congressional Record August 10, 1976, Page E4499

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

August 10, 1976

Hon. Gerald R. Ford  
President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

On May fifth, thirty Members of Congress expressed to you their concern over the trend of political developments in Mexico, asking whether the Secretary of State was, in fact, keeping you adequately informed. A response to this letter has been received, but there still appear to be substantial points of disagreement.

Since the fourteenth of April, at least thirty-five excerpts from the Mexican press have been inserted in the Congressional Record, in a sincere effort to illustrate points of concern, and to provide the documentation which critics invariably demand — and invariably ignore.

It would be interesting to learn what favorable interpretation can be placed upon the following:

- (1) The amnesty recently provided for hundreds of Soviet agents who provided leadership for the bloody events of 1968, when hundreds of Mexicans were killed in summer-long disturbances.
- (2) The placement of at least a thousand non-Mexican Communists and radicals in key government and journalistic positions in Mexico.
- (3) The Mexican government's drive to increase political, economic, and "cultural" ties with every Communist nation on earth.
- (4) The dismissal, by President Echeverria, of waves of terrorist attacks as mere "diversion" and "provocations" which are not the fault of self-proclaimed leftist revolutionaries.
- (5) The recent changes in the Mexican Constitution to cut away the legal basis of private property.
- (6) The recent introduction of Castroite textbooks, for compulsory use in all Mexican schools.
- (7) The persistent employment of Communist rhetoric, anti-American demagoguery, and calls for domestic class warfare from the highest Mexican officials.
- (8) Government inaction in the face of thousands of land seizures taking place all across Mexico, often by armed gangs under non-Mexican leadership.
- (9) Open declarations that collectivization of the countryside is the government's goal, combined with heavy government pressure on the rural population to join collectives.

Surely we are not expected to overlook the lesson of Cuba, when all our official "experts" and media pundits assured us that Fidel Castro had no intention of imposing Communism upon the Cuban people. As a result, the Cubans were enslaved, except for one Cuban in ten who escaped to the United States, and a Soviet base has been implanted ninety miles from Florida.

The present one-party government of Mexico is following a similar path. For moral and humanitarian reasons alone, we should prefer not to see 65 million Mexicans forced to choose between slavery and exile. And for overwhelmingly important strategic reasons, we should prefer not to see what some Mexican writers can already visualize — a Cactus Curtain along the Rio Grande.

For all these reasons and more, we ask your assurance that the developing situation in Mexico is receiving the deep attention which it merits.

Sincerely,

- |                       |                     |                       |                         |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| John M. Ashbrook      | Bill Hoelzer        | John E. Rousselot     | Bob Easten              |
| William L. Dickinson  | Tim Lee Carter      | W. Houston Moore      | David R. Bowen          |
| Charles E. Grassley   | G. William Whitcomb | Tom Bevill            | Alphonzo Bell           |
| Richard H. Ichord     | Albert W. Johnson   | Dave Treen            | John Paul Hammerschmidt |
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| Cador Mouchard        | Larry P. McDonald   | Bill Keetch           | Bill Chappell           |
| Dawson Mathis         | Dan Daniel          | Robert W. Daniel, Jr. | Bill Alexander          |
| G. V. Montgomery      | Philip M. Crane     | Bill Wampler          | David N. Henderson      |
| Jack Brinkley         | Gene Taylor         | Joe Skubitz           | Sam Devine              |
| Floyd Spence          | Bill Nichols        | John W. Jenrette, Jr. | Charles Thone           |
| Robin Beard           | Bob Rammer          | Ken Holtzman          | Omar Burton             |
| John Myers            | Steve Symms         | Burton Demick         | L. A. Balfanz           |
| Richard Kelley (Fla.) | Gene Snyder         | Mendel J. Davis       | James A. Haley          |
| Ted Rianchover        | Bo Goss             | Phil M. Landrum       | Henry J. Hyde           |
| James H. Collins      | Eud Hillis          | James Abdnor          | Tom Hagedorn            |
| Ron Paul              | Marilyn Lloyd       | Thomas N. Downing     | Burt Talcott            |
| Gary A. Myers         | Jim Martin          | George Hanson         | L. H. Fountain          |
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**THE LINDEN ROSELLE SEWERAGE AUTHORITY**  
Linden, New Jersey  
Summary of Amending Resolution and Request for Consents thereto

To the Holders of all outstanding bonds issued by The Linden Roselle Sewerage Authority (herein called the "Authority") under and in accordance with its resolution adopted August 23, 1950 entitled "Resolution Authorizing the Issuance of Revenue Bonds of The Linden Roselle Sewerage Authority" (herein called the "Bond Resolution"), including the 1950 Serial Revenue Bonds, dated June 15, 1950 and 1950 Term Revenue Bonds dated June 15, 1950 (both collectively herein called the "1950 Bonds") and all Additional Bonds which may be outstanding under the Bond Resolution:

For inspection by you, the Authority has delivered to United Counties Trust Company (as successor to Union County Trust Company), as Trustee under the Bond Resolution, at its office at 142 Broad Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey, and to Fidelity Union Trust Company as Paying Agent under the Bond Resolution, at its office at 765 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, and said Trustee and said Paying Agent hold certified copies of a resolution of the Authority adopted June 23, 1976 entitled: "Resolution Amending the Resolution of The Linden Roselle Sewerage Authority adopted August 23, 1950 and entitled 'Resolution Authorizing the Issuance of Revenue Bonds of The Linden Roselle Sewerage Authority' (the Amending Resolution)", and which when fully effective, the Amending Resolution will make or authorize modifications in the Bond Resolution generally to provide (1) that after the 1950 Bonds are no longer outstanding, the amount required to be maintained in the Operating Reserve Fund shall be 25% of the amount of the Authority's operating expenses for the preceding fiscal year, rather than 100% of such amount, (2) that the Authority may withdraw moneys from the Operating Reserve Fund in excess of the amount of the time required to be maintained therein and apply the same to any lawful purpose, (3) that after the 1950 Bonds are no longer outstanding, Service Charges and Annual Municipal Payments need only be charged and collected at rates sufficient to make all payments otherwise required and to make payments into the Operating Reserve Fund (not in excess of 10% of the Authority's operating expenses for the preceding fiscal year) to increase the amount in such Fund to 25% of the amount of such operating expenses, (4) that Authority funds may be invested in obligations of certain agencies of the United States and in interest-bearing time or demand deposits or secured certificates of deposit and (5) that Additional Bonds may be issued by the Authority in such denominations as may be determined by the resolution authorizing and directing their authentication.

All persons are hereby referred to the Amending Resolution for a more detailed statement and understanding of the terms and provisions thereof and of such modifications to the Bond Resolution, and the undersigned hereby requests the holders of the 1950 Bonds to consent to the Amending Resolution and to said modifications of the Bond Resolution.

It is not necessary to surrender, deposit or exchange bonds or to have them stamped, in order for the holders thereof to consent. Forms for giving the consents hereinabove requested have been prepared and may be obtained from the undersigned or from the Trustee above named. Instructions for executing and giving such consents will be found on such forms.

On or about August 4, 1976, the Authority expects to issue, or has issued, \$3,700,000 principal amount of 1975 Revenue Bonds which will constitute Additional Bonds under the Bond Resolution. Upon approval thereof, the Authority expects to receive, or has received, the consents of the holders of all such 1975 Revenue Bonds to the Amending Resolution, and such consents will represent consent by the holders of more than 66% of the holders of all bonds outstanding after such delivery.

When there shall have been filed with the said Trustee written consent of holders of at least 66% in principal amount of all outstanding bonds of the Authority (including the 1950 Bonds and any additional bonds of the Authority issued under the Bond Resolution) and other documents, all as provided in the Bond Resolution, and a notice that the Amending Resolution has been so consented to shall have been published in accordance with Section 708 of the Bond Resolution, the Amending Resolution will be effective and the modifications or amendments provided for therein will become applicable to the Authority and the Trustee, and to all bonds of the Authority (including the 1950 Bonds) and of such modifications to the Bond Resolution provides that a consent given by any holder of Bonds shall be binding upon such holder and any subsequent holder of such Bonds (whether or not such subsequent holder has notice thereof) unless, prior to the date when such notice is first published, such holder or subsequent holder files a written revocation with the Trustee as provided in the Bond Resolution.

Copies of the Amending Resolution as well as forms of the above-mentioned consents, will be furnished upon your request addressed to the undersigned or to said Trustee or said Paying Agent.

**THE LINDEN ROSELLE SEWERAGE AUTHORITY**  
By: George Gordon, Chairman

**LEGAL**

**NOTICE OF NAMES OF PERSONS APPEARING AS OWNERS OF CERTAIN UNCLAIMED PROPERTY HELD BY THE UNITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.**

The persons whose names and last known addresses are set forth below appear from the records of the above-named life insurance corporation to be entitled to abandoned property in amounts of fifty dollars or more.

Stanley Anzalone, 305 W. 129 St., Apt. 3, N.Y., N.Y.  
Samuel Best, 170 W. 47 St., New York, N.Y.  
Ruth Louise Block, 2013 79th Ave., New York, N.Y.  
Lillian Blalock, 540 Clinton St., New York, N.Y.  
Vera Brandeis, 322 E. 119 St., New York, N.Y.  
Marion Brooks, 108 W. 119 St., New York, N.Y.  
Shary D. Brucker, 802 Tenney Ave., New York, N.Y.  
Thea Cheryl Brown, 419 W. 129 St., Apt. 2, N.Y., N.Y.  
George Henry Bruch, 244 W. 154 St., New York, N.Y.  
Russell Kohn Butler, 27 E. 131 St., New York, N.Y.  
Queen Victoria Louise McDonald Burke, 71 W. 112 St., Apt. 2, N.Y., N.Y.  
GEO. COX, 323 W. 147 St., New York, N.Y.  
Evelyn Crowley, 8 W. 117 St., New York, N.Y.  
Charles Cummings, 412 W. 144 St., New York, N.Y.  
Thomas Cummings, 412 W. 144 St., New York, N.Y.  
Alois Doyle, 8 W. 132 St., Apt. 19, N.Y., N.Y.  
John Henry Ferguson, 2430 86th Ave., New York, N.Y.  
Catherine Fick, 641 Convent Ave., New York, N.Y.  
Rosa Lee Fisher, 659 Home St., New York, N.Y.  
Caroline Fink, 201 1/2 135th St., New York, N.Y.  
Hazel Garner, 622 E. 172 St., New York, N.Y.  
Gustavson Glenn, 1080 Boston Pl., New York, N.Y.  
Lyle Gil, 517 W. 156 St., New York, N.Y.  
Sandra Glick, 28 W. 122 St., New York, N.Y.  
Sloven Grant, 28 W. 122 St., New York, N.Y.  
Joseph Gray, 374 79th St., New York, N.Y.  
James Hagan, 1820 Seventh Ave., New York, N.Y.  
Clayton G. Higgins, Jr., 20 Avenue D, New York, N.Y.  
Margaret Holmes, 1950 Amsterdam Ave., New York, N.Y.  
Abraham Hovav, 142 W. 143 St., New York, N.Y.  
Dorothy Hill, 631 Edgemoor Ave., New York, N.Y.  
Brendrick Hoy, 1325 79th Ave., New York, N.Y.  
Dorcas Jackson, 2470 82nd Ave., New York, N.Y.  
David H. Jones, 101 E. 124 St., New York, N.Y.  
Gail P. Kahn, 450 W. 126 St., New York, N.Y.  
Vincent Lamb, Jr., 2711 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.  
Edward Maxwell, 194 W. 138 St., New York, N.Y.  
Franklin Maza, 122 W. 119 St., New York, N.Y.  
Isabelle Moberg, 534 W. 130 St., New York, N.Y.  
Freddie Harold Pappas, 755 Ford Drive, N.Y., N.Y.  
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Peking Aides Say Earthquake Danger Lessens in Capital

PEKING, Monday, Aug. 16.—Chinese officials said last night that the strong earthquake which occurred in the near future will be less severe than the 7.5-magnitude quake which struck the city on July 25. Officials were asked to clarify the statement but refused to do so. Many of Peking's six million residents were still living on the streets.

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Mrs. Abzug Gets Ovation By Black Trade Unionists

By MARY BREASTED
Representative Bella S. Abzug won a standing ovation yesterday morning after speaking to a gathering of the Black Trade Unionists Leadership Committee of the New York City Central Labor Council in Glen Cove, L.I.

Books of The Times Clearing Our Passages

By ANATOLE BROYARD

PASSAGES. By Gail Sheehy. 393 pages. Dutton. \$10.95.
While in college, I remember wondering, on hearing a professor describe a familiar phenomenon in the special terminology of his discipline, whether he had added anything to my feeling and understanding of this material.

List of Recently Published Books

- GENERAL
National Security and Defense
Goodpastor with contributions by faculty members of the Army War College, \$10.
As I See It, by J. Paul Getty (Prentice-Hall, \$10.95), Autobiography of one of the world's richest men, Gen. James H. Doolittle (Doubleday, \$8.95), Occultism rules the United States, by David K. Reynolds and Norman L. Farberov (University of California, \$10.95), Causes examined.

"For those of us who've been waiting around for Alexander Portnoy to get his..." -ALIX NELSON, The New York Times Book Review



Search parties are on their way to Sandra Wilcox. They don't all want to rescue. A novel of suspense about a plane crash and the search for a million dollars, by the authors of NIGHT BEFORE THE WEDDING THE GORDONS \$6.95 at all booksellers

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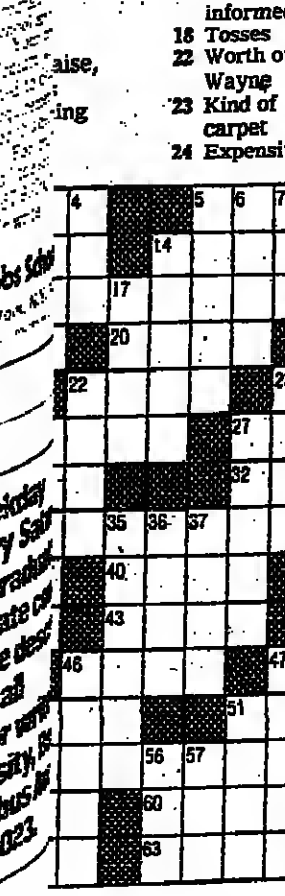
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THOMAS TRYON
Four supreme Hollywood stars—in "the book Tryon was born to write" (Publishers Weekly)...

WORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG
48 Belgian city
51 New York team
32 Org. for Welby

DOWN
1 Prepare an Alaska
2 Jannings
3 Seat all hollow



Vantage Press

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Clarence Harvey Yohn, Pro-creative study of the thoughts and theories of Aristotle and Charles Darwin, and how they relate to life patterns. \$5.95

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Dr. Francis Harber. Thought-provoking primer on spiritualism, explaining how spirits can assist man in the moral development of his mind. \$4.95

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George Sheehy. Moving, very and sophisticated volume of poems, includes the previously published Kinder-schips. \$4.95

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Heisen Fawcett Staples. Charming book for children depicting an other's life and surroundings. Ecologically oriented. \$3.95

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Armeda Campbell. A lyrical collection of poetry, essays and short fiction, demonstrating a gentle wisdom and confidence for humans. \$4.95

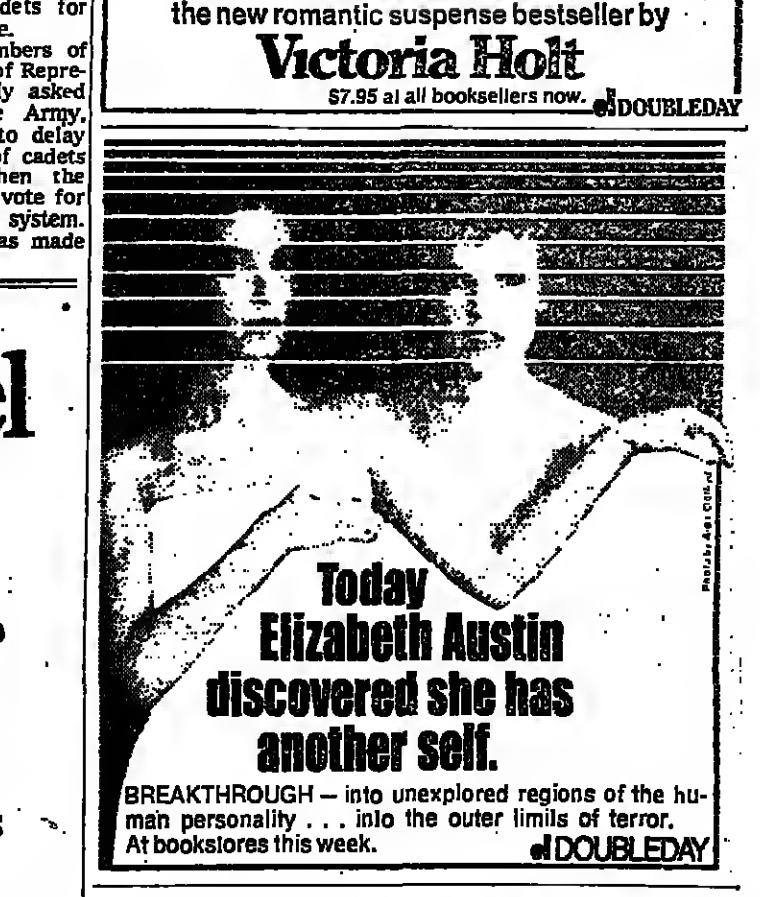
THE INHERITANCE
Felicity L. Lopez. A noted missionary shows how her abiding faith in God was developed. Will others in their search for faith? \$6.95

Ban Placed on a Fund to Defend Cadets

By PRANAY GUPTA
The Military Academy at West Point has prohibited cadets not implicated in the widespread cheating scandal from withdrawing money from a special student fund to help the legal defense of those cadets who have been found guilty.

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Max Frankel covers the convention.

The distinguished associate editor of The New York Times offers you his personal assessment and analysis of the Convention. Brought to you each weekday morning at 7:30 AM during Convention Week by Business Week, the newsweekly of business on WQXR.

Someone is Killing! The Great Chefs of Europe a novel by Nan and Ivan Lyons
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## To Kansas City

As recent hosts to a Presidential convention, New Yorkers will wish Kansas City well as it welcomes the Republican delegates and alternates today for a week of historical scrapping. We wish that the Missouri city could expect as harmonious a gathering as New York enjoyed. Unanimity on the Presidential nomination may make for a subdued convention, but it leaves the delegates more time and energy to explore the host city and fosters a generally relaxed spirit.

While such does not appear to be the prospect for Kansas City, neither are there present those fierce national tensions that made an outright disgrace of the Chicago Democratic convention of 1968. Nor is the air filled with quite the bitterness — though bitter feelings are certainly on the rise — that prevailed when the Republicans tore their party wide open in the Goldwater gathering of 1964. Yet no one expects the Kansas City convention to resemble in the least the stifling, automated Republican affair of four years ago, which was so totally planned and programmed that the delegates were told exactly when President Nixon would be introduced and how long they were to applaud.

One can hope that the struggle for the nomination, the fights over key planks in the platform and the possible conflicts over the choice for Vice President will all be resolved without so great a degree of passionate engagement that the delegates are kept from enjoying the pleasures of their host city — a city that has in recent years totally obliterated its one-time reputation as a boss-ridden cattle town. Indeed it is widely regarded now as a model of how business and government, working together, can so recreate the character of a metropolitan community that André Maurois was to ask in astonishment, "Who in Europe, or in America for that matter, knows that Kansas City is one of the loveliest cities on earth?" The very question promises balm for weary and battle-scarred delegates, victor and vanquished alike.

## The Arts in New York

The administrative process of dispensing arts funds to worthwhile organizations in every county of New York State is not quite as "creative" as mounting a play or choreographing a dance or writing an opera in the first instance; but great artistic knowledge and diplomatic skills are nevertheless required to match money, need and the muse.

Arts administrators and advisers must say "no" more often than "yes" to those seeking a slice of the budgetary pie as they try to disburse funds equitably and speedily. There are difficulties built into the system in the legislatively mandated balancing of funds among the larger primary institutions, many based in Manhattan, and for the smaller arts groups all over the state.

A corner was being turned in recent months under the chairmanship of Joan Kaplan Davidson in the methods of choosing recipients more openly, but a 15 percent staff cut for economy had slowed down disbursements. Now, in the midst of the grant cycle, Mrs. Davidson has been replaced as chairman of the State Council on the Arts by Kitty Carlisle Hart, and new members have been added to the council's governing board. It is to be hoped

## The New Middle East

In slow and painful steps these past months, two of the old constants in the dangerous Middle East equation have been reduced to nullity. The secular democratic state of Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organization are, as a practical matter, no longer functioning elements in world affairs. Each preserves its shell, available to be reused, but only through the grace and favor of outside forces.

Lebanon, the cosmopolitan, monied port of entry to the Arab world on Israel's northern frontier, is now a divided nation — a coastal strip administered by the Maronite Christian community and the inland areas controlled by Syria. The bulk of Lebanon is under Syrian occupation as much as the West Bank is under Israel's. The two de facto administrations are in tacit alliance against the dwindling third force, the leftwing Moslem activists and their Palestinian sympathizers.

The P.L.O. and its titular leader, Yasir Arafat, whose partisanship would have been well received by the Syrians when they entered Lebanon in force last June, instead threw in their lot with the leftist losers. The massive encampments which the Palestinians constructed in southern Lebanon, ostensibly for launching attacks against the Israeli enemy, have been neutralized if not totally destroyed. The Palestinian base in exile has been demolished in Lebanon in this summer of 1976 as thoroughly as it was in Jordan in the "Black September" of 1970.

This new political complexion, quite unforeseen a year ago when the world's diplomats were busily fashioning Middle East peace packages, alters all the calculations for the next round of peacemaking. The wrong interpretation of the new situation, the slightest miscalculation, might eliminate the new room for maneuver and provoke a war by accident that could be more ruinous for all the participants than all the wars that have gone before.

### • Lebanon

The division of Lebanon may endure for a long time. Israel's support for Christian Lebanon is scarcely muted. Israel and the mercantile elite of Lebanon, largely Maronite, have long enjoyed an affinity of interests — not least one of hostility to Palestinian power — that is absent from relations with most of Israel's other neighbors.

How long Syria will tolerate this unspoken alliance, after the immediate Palestinian and Lebanese leftist threat is passed, will depend upon what kind of interim

that Mrs. Hart's longtime experience in the performing arts will keep up the momentum of delivering arts services in every field.

The \$27.3 million in annual funds is a mark of New York's continuing commitment to cultural activities. Compared with other state budgetary cuts, the council has fared well. Some of the new council members, such as Kurt Vonnegut Jr., can add professionalism to the selection process; others with less experience should also be fundamentally involved and not considered mere political appointments or window dressing. A simplified system of applications, especially for small groups, and clarified guidelines on eligibility for grants should help to keep the programs alive, the museum doors open, the curtains up.

## Student Aid

Deputy Budget Director Robert J. Bott has shown laudable imagination and initiative in recruiting 17 Baruch College accounting majors to clear up a backlog of claims by the city for state and Federal aid for child-care agencies and in circumventing bureaucratic obstacles to the project at the City University.

The students responded with remarkable competence and public-spirited zeal in processing \$38 million in claims — at a cost of only \$25,000 in privately contributed funds. They have done their university, as well as the city, an outstanding service by demonstrating the kind of constructive role an urban institution of higher learning can play when it is realistically attuned to metropolitan needs.

The only pity is that the professionals who are paid to do the job — in the Department of Social Services and throughout the slogging municipal bureaucracy — have so dismally failed to show similar skill and dedication in protecting the city's interests. Send in more students!

## Restoring Police Time

The Temporary Commission on City Finances estimated last spring that New York City police officers work fewer than 1,700 hours a year — roughly the equivalent of a 35-hour week with four weeks' vacation — at a cost to the city, when all fringe benefits are considered, of more than \$21 per hour.

Those startling indexes of municipal generosity more than justify the decision of an impasse panel which calls for a revision of police work schedules that would require 18,500 officers to work ten additional hours of duty a year. The ruling falls short of returning the 18 hours per officer that the city gave away when a duty "chart" system was introduced four years ago, but it will restore \$13 million worth of police patrol time which the city sorely needs.

The Patrolmen's Benevolent Association has filed an appeal seeking to overturn the decision. It is regrettable that the union's leaders and members apparently fail to recognize that a reasonable sacrifice of excessively generous benefits represents their own best protection against additional drastic cuts in police ranks. Given the state of New York's budget and economy, the impasse panel's finding — roughly midway between the optimum demands of city and union — was more than fair to the men in blue.

political deal the diplomats can devise between Israel and Syria once the peacemaking machinery starts turning again.

### • The P.L.O.

The Palestinian future is even more subtle. Those in Israel and elsewhere who gloat over the collapse of the P.L.O. are short-sighted. If their leadership has faltered, the Palestinians still exist — as a people. No one can anticipate a stable Arab-Israeli peace until this disaffected element is integrated into the political evolution of the region.

From collapse comes the moment for rebirth. Many sympathizers of the Palestinian cause have long regretted the strategy of terrorism, opportunism and extremism. There were — and are — other strategies toward the goal of national identity.

When Mr. Arafat and the P.L.O. were making most dramatic headway, mainly among Arab governments but in the United Nations as well, there was little incentive for the widely dispersed Palestinians to seek alternative policies or leadership. Yet even inside the P.L.O. over the past year there have been signs of unrest, of readiness to compromise, to accept co-existence with the Israeli state, despite the unyielding rhetoric. A new generation of Palestinian leaders has emerged in the occupied West Bank and Gaza — not tainted with the exiles' coffee-house intrigues but actively engaged in the life of their land.

### • The Future

Too much has been invested in the aura of the P.L.O. to expect that organization to be altogether supplanted. But what can happen, and should be encouraged, is a shift in P.L.O. policies and, if necessary, personnel — away from the terror-minded ideologues and toward moderates. Israel and the United States have a role to play in this process of rebirth, but it is primarily the leading Arab states that have the interest and capability to nudge the P.L.O. into realism and responsibility.

The shell of the P.L.O. should not be triumphantly ignored next time the diplomats assemble; the Palestinians should be invited into the process of making peace, offered an outlet for constructive accommodation to replace the policy of destruction that has only destroyed itself.

## Letters to the Editor

### Greek-Turkish Sea Dispute

To the Editor:  
We agree with you (editorial Aug. 6) that cooperation is necessary for the resolution of our differences with Turkey. Greek politicians have repeatedly stressed that "Greece and Turkey have to live peacefully together." To this end, Greece proposed to Turkey the conclusion of a non-aggression pact which Turkey rejected. It will be helpful to the achievement of neighborly coexistence if certain misconceptions, some of which are apparent in your editorial, are clarified.

It must be made clear that Turkey denies continental shelf rights to Greek islands, which are not tiny, as you suggest, but sizable in area and population and robust in economic life. This is a problem of delimitation of the continental shelf in the Aegean and this was emphasized by the Greek Prime Minister, who also rejected the Turkish accusation that Greece considers the Aegean as a Greek lake. It was for this reason that Greece urged Turkey to join her in submitting the issue to the International Court of Justice. But Turkey, while originally accepting in principle the Greek proposal, has consistently failed to give practical cooperation to the procedure.

Instead of helping to solve the Aegean problem by international litigation, and while the whole ques-

tion was being discussed, Turkey has attempted to prejudice the issue by arbitrary acts. Such an act is the provocative dispatch into the Aegean of MTA-Sismik I, which violated and continues to violate Greek sovereign rights on the Aegean continental shelf. Actions of this kind only serve to increase tension in the area.

As for Cyprus, we agree that a solution would clear the way for a settlement of our other differences with Turkey. However, a solution is not a matter, as you suggest, for bilateral negotiation between the two states, neither of which has or should have any claim over what is, after all, the sovereign and independent state of Cyprus. As officially stated by the American side, "the only solution which will restore domestic tranquility for all the citizens of that island is one which they work out among themselves." But, due to Turkey's intransigence, talks between the two communities in Cyprus have led nowhere and the plight of the Cypriot people continues.

The solution must respect the sovereign rights of the Cypriot people and accord with international morality as contained in the resolutions of the United Nations.

ALEXIS PHYLAPOPOULOS  
Press Counselor, Embassy of Greece  
Washington, Aug. 8, 1976

### Stock Ownership

To the Editor:  
Part of your July 26 editorial reform misrepresents a regarding proposed legislation to encourage employee ownership. Further, the implies that the provision in particularly beneficial to company payers. And this is likewise in the Tax Reduction Act of 1976.

Congress tried to encourage ownership of their employees through the creation of Employee Ownership Plans (E.O.P.'s) realized from a 1 percent tax credit. are to be passed in the form of stock in the businesses for which A.T.&T. neither advocate nor encouraged the passage of this legislation.

However, after this bill was discovered and pointed out to us, we discovered and pointed out to the Senate Finance Committee that the suggested amendments that would have since been advised by Finance Committee staff to other companies also the same problems.

Without the suggested businesses would be faced with no equity capital by which some employees were included from participation in and in which the administration could discourage business adopting these plans for employees.

The suggested revisions means "special-interest tax." Rather, they are technical refinements of existing law to enable American businesses out the intent of Congress: employees would be included the worker beneficiaries, but, aside from issuing stock price, there would be no the corporation or its existing holders from the proposed.

Vice Chairman of the Board  
New York, N.Y.

### State's Education

To the Editor:  
The president of the C Alumni Association, Ms. Roth, apparently had insufficient to review the backgrounds of the Board of Education when she suggested of the appointees had at City University (letter July of Governor Carey's appointee — Edith Everett, Bro. lege '49, and Jack Olivero lege '57.

I do not know the idea of prospective appointees w/ free tuition at CUNY" refer Ms. Roth. However, I do the subject of tuition we focus of attention in discussion between any members of the staff and prospective appointee Board. The Governor was rather, with finding the be individuals to provide lead the University in a period economic stress for both the state.

Governor Carey's May 20 on the City University criticized that the long-standing of the City of New York and to contribute to the support of the senior college produced a state-aided rate-funded system of higher tuition in the city. He pledge time to secure equity in between the City University State University for comparable grants, levels of service and mission. That goal remains will be a principal subject of for the new Temporary Statute on the Future of Post Education which he proposed soon appoint. The testimony Alumni Association on this will be welcomed by the co-

HENRIK N.  
Special Assist  
Governor for Higher  
Albany, July

### West German Values

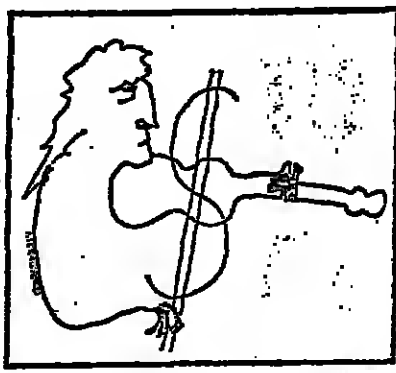
To the Editor:  
Peter Gay's "Thinking A Germans: 1" and "2" (Aug. 3 and 4) almost convert its revisionist optimism — paragraph of I. But who when he announces "West wants what we want: its ours." Is a society which Macdonald's and Vietnam resurging? Or is Gay quietly distance separating Auschwitz Lai is easily, all too easily, or

Boston, MA

### Of Humans and Plant

To the Editor:  
In response to your news Aug. 3, "Human, Plant Together for First Time," Ask no more for Mr. Bab Long since crossed with cabbage. The same for portly Mr. B. Merged now with small-ea Full of bite was Mrs. Stad Crossed with late-maturing Where once the human spl. shouted. "Vegetative buds have sprouted Goodbye to Phylum verteb Sieve tubes where was durt

Rose 1  
Westport Pt., Mass., Aug



St. Crockett

### Arts Funding 'Fraud'

To the Editor:  
A news story in The Times of Aug. 4 reports that the Federal Government is providing money to schools for programs in the arts.

The amount appropriated is \$750,000. Of this, \$500,000 is to go to state arts organizations.

Very few mathematical skills are required to figure that only \$250,000 will be distributed to children's classroom services throughout the fifty states for 45 million children. Yet the press release which you published announces that the arts are to be made a part of the educational "cake," no longer merely "icing."

Forty-five million children sharing \$250,000 amounts to an allotment of a half-cent per child. Is this program designed to make a significant change in arts in education?

I submit that this level of funding is a fraud and a cruel hoax upon the millions of culturally deprived children at all economic levels.

ZELIG SOKOLL  
Music Supervisor, District 31  
Staten Island, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1976

### Proposals on the Jobless

To the Editor:  
I am not able to make a sound judgment of the "modest" proposals on unemployment which Maynard Swift recommends in his Aug. 7 letter. Regardless of how I try, his recommending euthanasia for all persons 75 years old or older blocks out concentration on the rest of his letter.

I suppose the reason is that I am already beyond the critical 75 years; and so is my wife. Would Mr. Swift consider a grandfather clause that would exempt grandparents who are already 75 or older?

I suggest we not adopt all of Mr. Swift's ideas too swiftly. Perhaps we should wait until he is 74 or thereabouts.

HAROLD F. GEE  
Chatham, N. J., Aug. 7, 1976

### Paraphrasing Bob Dylan

To the Editor:  
Jimmy Carter said in his acceptance speech, "We have an America that, in Bob Dylan's phrase, is busy being born, not busy dying."

In a letter to The Times, Alan C. Rothfeld asserted that what Dylan actually said, in the song "It's Alright, Ma (I'm Only Bleeding)," was "he's not busy being born, he's busy dying," and that Carter's paraphrase was thus the opposite of Dylan's meaning.

Mr. Rothfeld is wrong. Dylan's exact words were "he not busy being born is busy dying," and Carter's paraphrase is therefore true to Dylan's meaning. Dylan's words are quite clear on both the "Bringing It All Back Home" and "Before the Flood" albums, and they can also be found on page 171 of "Writings and Drawings by Bob Dylan" (Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1973).

PATRICK ANDERSON  
Waterford, Va., Aug. 9, 1976

## On U.S.-Soviet Nuclear Security

To the Editor:  
Your readers will be seriously misled if they believe the views on nuclear security recently reported by C. L. Sulzberger.

The assertion that Soviet "missile sites have been hardened to about fifteen times the strength of those in the United States" is spectacularly incorrect. Unclassified figures indicate the average U.S. ICBM silo today is substantially harder than its Soviet counterpart. Comparing the best of each side's silos, it is an open question which is more survivable, and moderate differences in hardness have small effect on survivability. For example, if a given silo has 30 percent probability of surviving a given nuclear attack, doubling its hardness would increase survivability only up to about 64 percent.

Claims of Soviet strategic nuclear superiority over the United States are incorrect. True, the Soviets are "ahead of America in nuclear throwweight, total ICBM's and submarine-launched missiles and megatonnage." But these are superficial and inadequate measures of nuclear capability. The "bottom line" is the ability to destroy — soft and hard targets.

In soft target capability, which is primarily a function of numbers of warheads, the U.S. holds a lead of perhaps one third. This will be lost over the next few years as the Soviet

MIRV program progresses, but it is not particularly significant since both sides already have more soft target capability than they can use.

Hard-target capability, which is primarily a function of accuracy, is more interesting because of its first-strike potential and because neither side has it in significant quantities today. (If our SALT negotiators continue their tradition of irrelevance, both sides will have very substantial hard target capability by the late 1980's.) Today, unclassified figures suggest the U.S. has about twice as much hard-target capability as the Soviet Union. This margin will narrow slightly in the late 1970's and widen considerably in the early 1980's.

As far as Soviet civil defense is concerned, it is true the Soviets have a great many people working on it. They also have a great many people working on agriculture, but in neither case does quantity necessarily produce performance. Even if we assume the Soviets could in fact evacuate their cities, there is no way they could prevent themselves from being eliminated as an industrial society. Perhaps most importantly, there is no way the Soviet Government could preserve its leadership from a U.S. attack, nor its means of controlling its people.

THOMAS J. DOWNEY  
Member of Congress, 2d Dist., N. Y.  
Washington, Aug. 4, 1976

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Stock Owners

The Search For Legitimacy

By Anthony Lewis

To the Editor: Part of your July 27 article regarding proposed legislation regarding ownership of the Cyprus Republic is particularly beneficial to me. And this is because...

ASAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—The political wisdom in this year is in an anti-war mood. I think it is somewhat different: a yearning for a sense of political legitimacy...

ROAD AT HOME

Americans were hungry for reassurance about themselves. The crisis called for a leadership that would lead the American moral and legal, at home and abroad...

Richard Nixon did not do himself justice because of a failure of understanding. The issue in the pardon was not the ability of conspiracy; it was the utter insensitivity to the country's longing for a commitment to law...

end in Vietnam, and again in Mr. Ford endorsed the Kissinger argument that would have no credibility in us unless it got more deeply in a losing cause. It was the way of a way to rebuild national unity...

ill, unconfident tone of the foreign policy has had dire consequences. Talk constantly of American weakness and Soviet power...

is the dilemma the Republic in Kansas City. If there were only to fit an anti-war feeling, then Ronald Reagan is a logical alternative...

result of the Republican at Jimmy Carter, an outcome by comparison a figure. Of course his appearance could vanish in the But so far he has under-



A Possible Gauge of What's Sticking in America's Craw

By John D. Ehrlichman

SANTE FE, N. M.—Spiro Agnew is partly right and partly wrong. The news media are controlled, but not by the people he suspects.

Having just returned from an author's tour to 18 cities, I now know that the whole media thing—news, radio, television—is run by the world Styrofoam cartel.

For example, there are rigid rules for the conduct of author interviews that seem to apply almost everywhere.

Rule one is that every touring author must be handed a Styrofoam cup within 30 seconds of his arrival at a studio or newsroom.

Rule two is that every interviewer must ask the same questions. Rule three applies primarily to local television interviewers.

Interviewers listen only to the questions, never the answers (some of them violate this rule, but not very many).

Yet there is hope, notwithstanding pervasive media domination by the Princes of Styrofoam, for even they cannot hope to impose their rules upon the indomitable callers who telephone the radio and television talk shows.

are being heard, it may well be true that the questions are more important than the answers.

Discounting the occasional nut and the hosts who try to stack the deck, what is heard in the call-in questions may be the legendary and elusive voice of the people.

In all regions of the country I heard comments and questions about the Nixon pardon. There were good reasons for the pardon, I am sure, but no one out in the country seems to know what they were.

Then to the platform, Ford's people have been shrewd on that, giving us nearly everything we wanted, putting up a wall of fluff and compromising everything.

Tuesday night, we'll zap 'em. I can't depend on the no-blank-check rule as the turning point, it can be too easily countered—Ford could easily say, "Okay with me, here's Robert Ray or Jim Lynn, fine men with no enemies."

So we follow up with our strong suit—an omnibus amendment to the draft platform on foreign affairs. A tough stand, something that draws the line unmistakably between Ford and Reagan, on their whole approach to foreign policy.

The statement will have to include a couple of triggers that call for an up and down vote, no compromise. One should be Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, commending him as the pre-eminent moral hero of our time.

rather than the President or the White House because I strongly sense that people out and around the country view the pardon issue broadly, as they do other aspects of "the Washington problem."

Moreover, it is an issue any Republican candidate will face. Even Ronald Reagan will find it impossible to criticize or repudiate the pardon without risking alienating a substantial segment of his conservative base.

There is also a pervasive demand in the called-in questions that Richard Nixon and the rest of us tell the nation that we're sorry about what happened. They wonder why we haven't apologized.

Many, many callers express a skepticism about what they have heard about or read in "The Final Days." The allegations about the Nixon's personal life clearly remain open questions in the minds of the majority.

After this unscientific sampling, I have to say that Walter Mondale is probably right: Watergate and its aftermath are still very much in the minds of the voters and, so far, the Nixon pardon has tied President Ford to Watergate, however unfair and un-factual such a link may be.

remains an enigma to them. People want to know what he's really like, in exquisite detail.

They are still worried about the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Central Intelligence Agency out there in the country. The Senate Oversight Committee has apparently not inspired much confidence that it can get the C.I.A. in hand.

Countless callers wondered about the real reason for the White House taping system. Other unanswered Watergate questions still nag: Why did the burglars want to go into the Democrats' Watergate office anyway?

Some of my former colleagues used to argue: Talk only about our good issues, never the bad ones. Watergate is the opposition's issue, not "ours," so it should never be mentioned.

The Nixon pardon bothers a great many Americans who, at the same time, are willing to listen. The Republicans can't duck the issue by pretending it doesn't exist.

John D. Ehrlichman, who was the chief domestic affairs adviser to President Nixon and was convicted of Watergate crimes, is author of the novel, "The Company."

Reading Sears' Mind

By William Safire

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 15—His name is John Sears. He is the Reagan campaign manager and thus the most important man in the world for the next three days.

We have the initiative and they have the arithmetic. My task is to use our initiative to change their arithmetic before their arithmetic overwhelms our initiative.

Ford's disadvantage is that he has been "on the verge" for too long. He is stalled, and has to play not to lose. We can play to win.

Our Schweiker move scrambled the numbers and gave us a shot at winning. Let 'em call it a blunder, but it got us here within striking distance, and it has the whole convention wondering what we'll do next.

lose that vote, I'll decide that later. Then to the platform, Ford's people have been shrewd on that, giving us nearly everything we wanted, putting up a wall of fluff and compromising everything.

So we follow up with our strong suit—an omnibus amendment to the draft platform on foreign affairs. A tough stand, something that draws the line unmistakably between Ford and Reagan, on their whole approach to foreign policy.

The statement will have to include a couple of triggers that call for an up and down vote, no compromise. One should be Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, commending him as the pre-eminent moral hero of our time.

Next, we have to make clear we don't go along with the Ford-Kissinger line on accommodating the Soviet Union. Détente by any other name is still détente.

There'll be some Ford delegates jumping up to say that such an omnibus blast is a repudiation of the President's foreign policy and divisive. Sorry about that, but the choice is pretty clear, and I think we'll win it on the floor.

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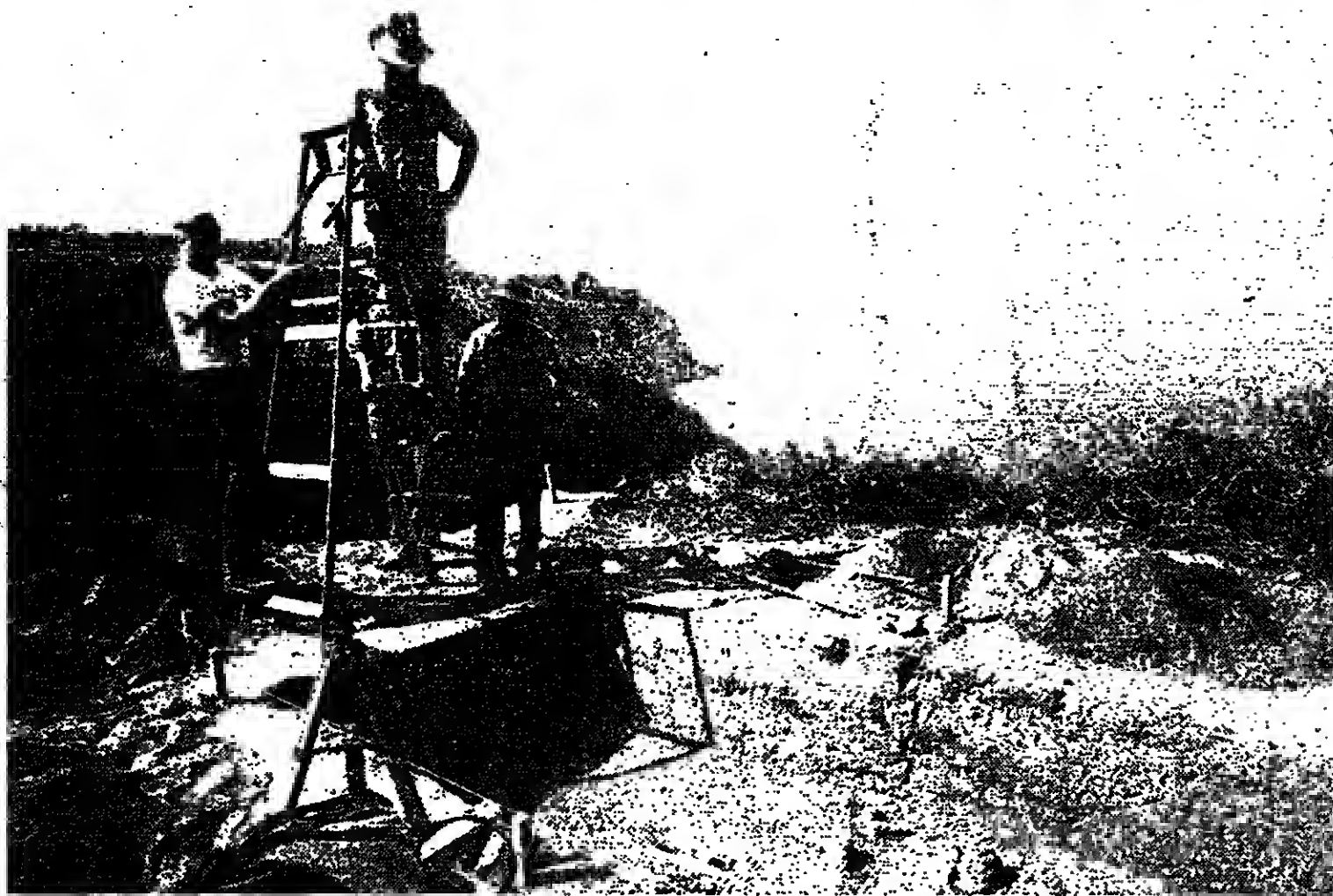
The quality of the entire CBS News team is the most persuasive reason there is for joining us as the Republicans meet. It is, after all, the reason that prompted Americans to spend more time watching CBS News during the Democratic Convention than any other television source.

**CBS NEWS** 

Source: NTA/NAC Household and Person Audience Estimates, Second July 1976 Report. All Convention Coverage. Subject to Qualifications Available on Request.

هذه الاماكن الاربعة





Scientists photographing an archeological excavation on a bluff overlooking the Pacific Ocean near La Jolla, Calif.

# Archaeological Dig Focuses on Man's Move to New World

**By RENSBERGER**  
LA JOLLA, Calif.—On a bluff 325 feet above the Pacific Ocean beach, scientists and strolling up evidence life was like for a to are believed to d here 40,000 to ars ago.

is hoping to find both together in unambiguous stratigraphic association. For all the dust rolling out of the straight-walled, square pits as Dr. Smith's students patiently chip and brush in the hot sun, the location might well be a remote wasteland. In fact, it is a wealthy, residential suburb of La Jolla. More specifically it is the backyard of the chancellor of

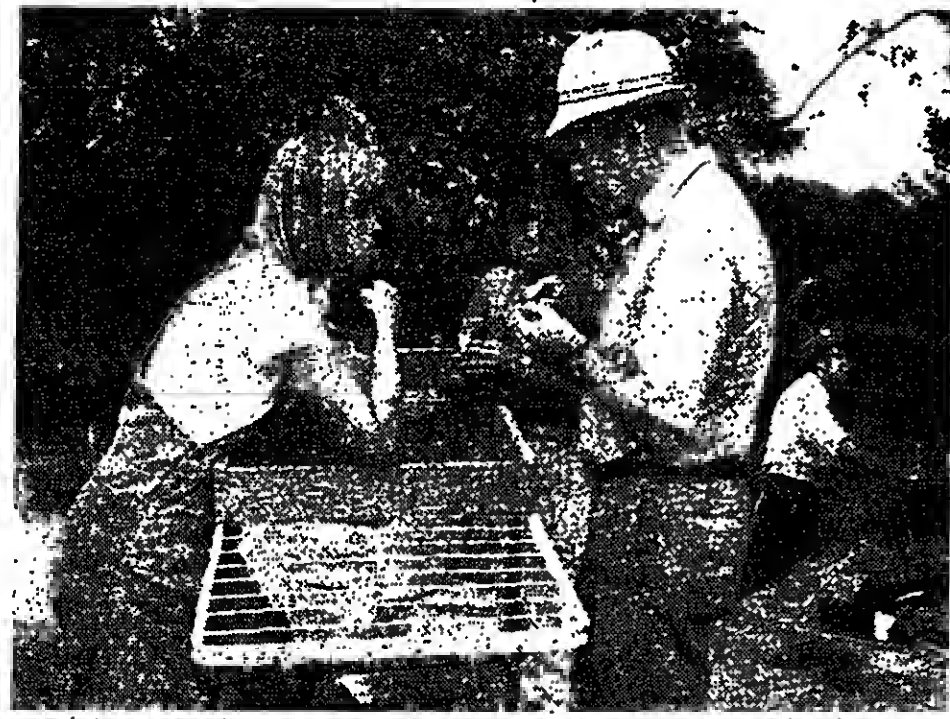
the University of California at San Diego, on a narrow strip of land between his swimming pool and the edge of the bluff overlooking the ocean. It was on this site, according to 50-year-old field notes, that the 40,000-year-old bones were found. Before beginning to dig, Dr. Smith and the project's co-director, Dr. Gail Kennedy of the Uni-

versity of California at Los Angeles, who is an expert on fossil bones, walked over the ground and down the crumbling hillside to see whether erosion had exposed any more fossils or artifacts. It had. They found a number of chipped stones, some crudely flaked and evident only to a trained eye as primitive tools, and a few beautifully sculptured into

unmistakable points and knives. Because they had eroded out of the level at which they were dropped by their makers or users, there was no way to know how old they were. Stone tools can be dated reliably only when they are found in clear association with other things that are directly datable, such as bones. Such associations are found by digging very carefully in undisturbed earth and recording the exact location of each object found.

"Where you find one artifact, there's usually more," said Dr. Smith. "We opened up a pit and luck was with us." With stakes and string, Dr. Smith and his students marked off the ground into a checkerboard of squares, each two meters on a side, and began digging in non-adjacent squares. The idea is both to sample the area widely without having to dig up everything and to leave part of the area intact for future scientists who, as Dr. Smith put it, "know more than we do."

The digging is done in stages, proceeding down one 10-centimeter layer at a time. Using trowels, ice picks and delicately handled shovels, the dirt is loosened. When a large object is noticed, the digging shifts to smaller tools such as dental picks and brushes to remove the dirt



Dr. Richard S. MacNeish and students examining material taken from the dig

## News Summary and Index

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1976

### The Major Events of the Day

**International**  
Leaders of the more than 80 nonaligned nations gathered over the weekend in Colombo, Sri Lanka, for the opening today of a four-day conference. Many of the hundreds of delegates said that this was a time of transition for the 20-year-old movement. A chief topic will be "a new international economic order" that would seek to narrow the gap between poor and rich nations. Among the heads of state attending the conference are President Tito of Yugoslavia and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim of the United Nations has been invited as a special guest. [Page 1, Column 1.]

Warned that La Soufriere volcano on the French island of Guadeloupe in the Caribbean might erupt, the authorities ordered the total evacuation of 72,000 residents in seven communities in the volcano's area. Steam and ashes were being emitted from a crack about 1,500 feet below the 4,600-foot cone. [12.]

Christian artillery bombarded Palestinian and leftist positions in mountains east of Beirut. The shelling was concentrated around Mt. Sannin and the town of Ain Tura and Matein in the upper Mtein district, where large-scale fighting had been predicted following the fall of Tell Zaatar. A radio station controlled by President Suleiman Franjeh, head of the rightwing Lebanese front, announced that the "offensive for liberating the mountainside from the Palestinians has begun." [12.]

### National

President Ford won an important procedural victory on the eve of the Republican National Convention. Voting 59 to 44, the President's supporters on the convention Rules Committee defeated an attempt of Ronald Reagan's supporters to force an early announcement of Mr. Ford's running mate. Both the President and Mr. Reagan gained delegates as a few of the small group of uncommitted delegates shed their neutrality. But both remained short of the 1,130 votes needed for nomination. [17-8.]

Ronald Reagan said on his arrival in Kansas City, Mo., that no decision had been reached on his strategy for the opening days of the convention. He said that the debate in

the Rules Committee over the Vice-Presidential rule change was important enough to be decided by all the delegates. The committee had earlier defeated a proposal that would have forced President Ford to disclose his choice of a running mate before he was assured of the nomination. Mr. Reagan was confident that he could win the nomination on the first ballot and that a second-ballot nomination was possible, too. [18.]

On his arrival in Kansas City, President Ford was exuberant and predicted victory, but it appeared that he was not quite sure of it. He broke tradition by arriving for the convention well before the balloting for the Presidential nomination, which will be held Wednesday night. Despite repeated disavowals by his staff, many observers believed Mr. Ford arrived early because he still must persuade more delegates to vote for him. [17.]

Well-placed sources at the Federal Bureau of Investigation said the bureau intends to continue its investigation, begun 38 years ago, of the Socialist Workers Party. The investigation will proceed, it was said, under classified Justice Department guidelines applying to radical organizations with foreign political connections. [15.]

### Metropolitan

Korvettes opened 14 of its 20 stores in the New York area to Sunday shoppers, the first of New York City's major department stores to do so since the state's blue laws were set aside in June by the State Court of Appeals. An executive said that perhaps all the branches would be open next Sunday, but that apparently would depend on whether employees would be willing to work on Sunday. [13.]

Dr. Richard J. Carlson made his final round at Lincoln Hospital in the South Bronx last week. While he was at the hospital he had developed into a "topflight physician—as good as they come," according to colleagues. But before he left the 31-year-old physician said in a letter to a friend: "To stay there is to watch people die needlessly." The story of Dr. Carlson is typical of the many promising young doctors, many of whom were white, like himself, who chose to enter the municipal hospital system. Of the 30 interns who started at Lincoln when he did, most of them are gone, and mostly for the same reasons. [14-5.]

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# Some Ski Areas No Longer Out in Cold in the Offseason

By ROBIN HERMAN  
Special to The New York Times

HUNTER, N.Y. — "Think Snow!" cry the billboards along the mountain road that winds its way into this quiet ski town. But barefoot strollers on the main street are thinking only of the heat. White clouds hang low on the nearby peaks like puffs of steam, promising another summer shower in a few hours.

Abandoned are the green and woody slopes of Hunter Mountain, the 15 chairlifts and the base lodge that on winter weekends holds 3,000 skiers and spectators under its wooden rafters. The last snow of the season melted months ago and when it slipped away the downhill racers left with it.

At one time ski resorts would board up their windows at the close of the season to wait for the return of their clientele around Thanksgiving. But rising costs have made it imperative for owners to find some way of keeping their facilities open in the summer months. Hence the problem facing Hunter Mountain and the other ski resorts in the Catskills and Berkshire — how to lure people to the slopes when they are not thinking snow.

### Laughter Is Stilled

Bromley ski area in Manchester, Vt., believes it has the answer—the Alpine slide. "A lot of people laughed at us," said Diane Dearington, a worker at Bromley. "They are not laughing anymore."

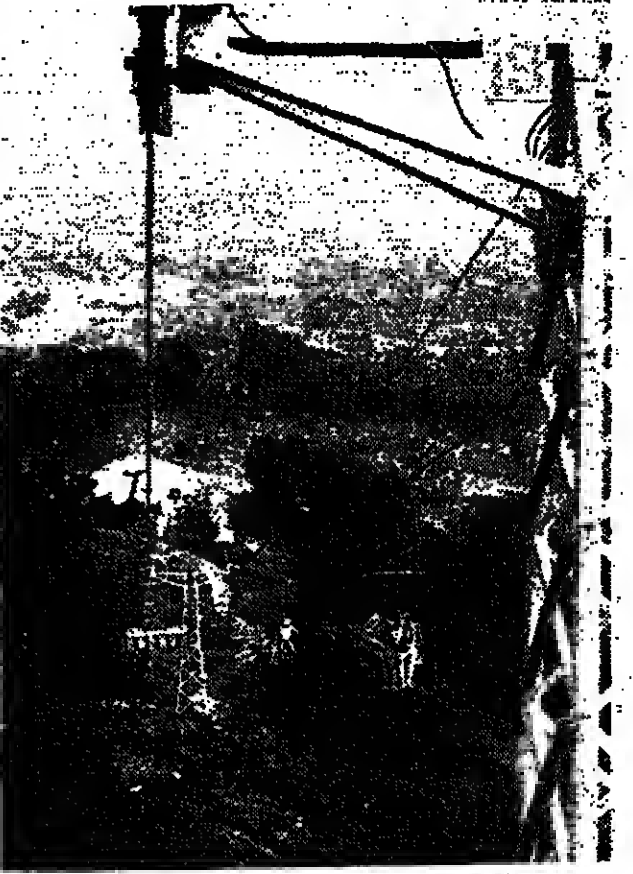
Last July 4, under the relentless heat of a summer sun, people once again were sliding down Bromley Mountain, but not on skis. They were riding plastic sleds with Tefton runners that sped to the base lodge below within the confines of a 4,060-foot asbestos cement chute.

Using a hand lever to modify the breaking action, sleds hit speeds of up to 20 miles an hour around the steeply banked curves. Two people who thought they would do without brakes, fell out of the chute and were scraped up. "In any sport that's any fun," said Miss Dearington, "there's also an element of danger to it."

### Six Slides Operating

By midafternoon the wait for each of the twin slides was 20 minutes to an hour. Karl Pfeiffer, a vice president of Alpine Slide Corporation owned by Bromley, estimated that 7,000 rides were sold at \$2.50 a ticket over the three-day weekend. A few more weekends like that and the slides' \$200,000 price tag will be accounted for quickly.

The Alpine Slide was developed by Demag, a company in West Germany and the first slide was installed there in 1972. Six slides are now in operation in West



Passengers taking the 21-minute scenic ride on the chairlift at Hunter Mountain, N.Y.

Germany and there is one in Switzerland. The slide corporation has obtained the United States distributorship for the product and another slide is operating at Attitash Resort in New Hampshire. More slides are under construction at Vernon Valley, Great Gorge, N.J., Gatlinburg, Tenn., and Mount Cascade, outside of Ottawa in Canada.

Hunter Mountain, a two and a half hour drive from New York, has been courted by visitors this summer with a wide range of programs but nothing quite so dramatic as Bromley's Alpine slide. A 70-mile cycle race drew 80 bikers from the New York area to Hunter and the mammoth parking lot was sprinkled with about 100 cars.

"If everyone buys a hot dog and a soda that's great," said Paul Pepe, who was in charge of promotion for the resort. He fairly beamed when he announced that 260 tickets at \$2.50 had been sold that day for the 21-minute scenic ride on the chairlift. But during the season, 15 lifts operate at twice that speed and all-day tickets go for \$11 a person. Everything is relative in the summer.

Jerry Deluse of New York City and Jack Gleason of Yonkers were among six picnickers who had ascended the mountain on one of Hunter's chairlifts, renamed a "skyride" for the summer. Below the lift, orange tiger lilies and wild daisies decorated the slopes.

An industrious woodchuck had waddled over to a steel support and was gnawing at it in frustration. Over the crest of a hill wild sheep could be seen grazing. At the top of the mountain there was snow—in sugar cones and flavored with syrup—for the overheated visitors.

Most of the wanderers on the trails were local residents. "There are several thousand vacation homes within a 10-mile radius," Mr. Pepe said. "There is a year-round nucleus of people who ski in wintertime and spend the summer here."

Stratton Mountain near Manchester, Vt., is another resort area that draws on local residents in the summer. Three hundred family units have been built on its grounds and plans to build 76 more units clustered on the resort's ski trails are almost completed.

In keeping with the most recent development trend among the ski resorts, Stratton has invested in 14 new tennis courts and John Newcombe, the Australian tennis player, held a weeklong clinic there. The Stratton Realty Corporation also owns a golf course on the mountain.

"It's a waste of resources to let buildings sit around like this," said Ralph Rawson, manager of the Stratton Realty Corporation. "It's the goal of the developers to make this a more complete resort."

At Brodie Mountain in New Ashford, Mass. Jim Kelly is overseeing the second year of summer operations. He has opened the grounds of his "Irish Alps" to campers and trailers, charging them \$6 a night.

Compared to \$11 for a lift ticket, it's nothing," said Mr. Kelly, "but that's the going rate in the industry. At least it holds the crew together and keeps some good men. I guess that's the most important part. It takes in about enough to cover their salaries. All my good help used to leave in the spring."

## 57 Recoup Losses And Get Diplomas From High School

August is an unusual month for a high school graduation, but 57 young men and women who seemed headed for certain scholastic failure three years ago marched across the stage of Columbia University's William Auditorium last night to receive their diplomas.

The graduates had just completed Columbia's Project Double Discovery, an intensive program of remedial education and counseling.

When they were tested after their freshman year in local high schools, most were found to be three years behind their grade reading level, and all displayed such a lack of motivation that none were expected to stay in school.

Not only did they stay in school, but they also spent school-year Saturdays and three six-week summer sessions in the program.

The result: 55 of the 57 are headed for college. The program, started in 1965 and financed largely by the Federal Government at a cost of \$300,000 a year, offers the participants—mostly low-income residents of Central Harlem who attend Louis D. Brandeis and Benjamin Franklin High Schools—basic courses in English, mathematics and science, assorted electives and special tutoring, all designed to let the one-time failures discover their potential for success.

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# Surrogate Candidate Says Patronage Is for Friends

By THOMAS P. RONAN

Bernard M. Bloom, who is seeking the Democratic nomination for Brooklyn surrogate, says that if he is elected he will give court assignments to his "qualified and competent" friends.

"And if they're from the political parties, all the better," he added in an interview when questioned about his attitude toward the court a few days ago.

Mr. Bloom, a Democratic district leader who does not mince words, has been endorsed by his county organization for the nomination. But he is opposed for it by Daniel Eisenberg, former president of the Brooklyn Bar Association, and Civil Court Judge Abraham Schulman, who has been endorsed by the anti-organization Kings County Democratic Coalition.

Mr. Bloom has been endorsed by the Republican county organization for its nomination and Mr. Eisenberg by the Liberal Party for its nomination. They will have no opposition in those parties' primaries on Sept. 14.

The post of surrogate is highly prized by politicians because of the considerable patronage its occupant controls. Surrogates handle estates and name guardians for the beneficiaries of wills, as well as estate administrators and appraisers. Often these appointments go to the party faithful.

Clark Backs Eisenberg

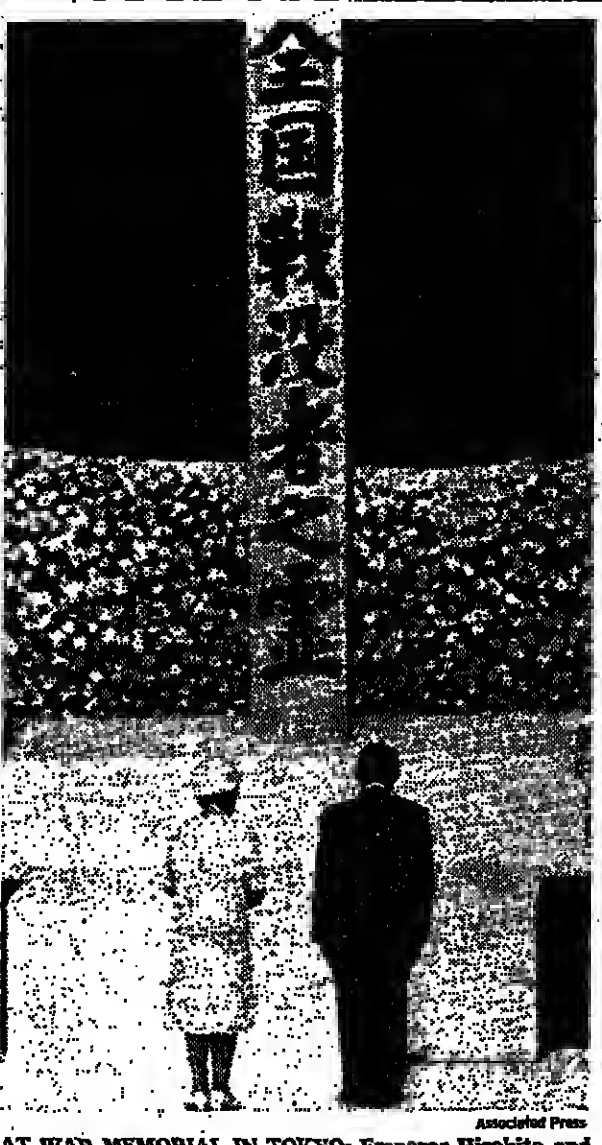
With the battle in Brooklyn getting hotter, Mr. Eisenberg was endorsed yesterday by Ramsey Clark, the former United States Attorney General, who is seeking the Democratic nomination for United States Senator. Earlier, City Council President Paul O'Dwyer, who also seeks that nomination, had endorsed Mr. Bloom.

Mr. Clark said he was backing Mr. Eisenberg because he had promised major court reforms and had manifested "nonpolitical devotion to principle, practical experience in the judicial function, personal excellence to performance and passion for truth."

"Mr. Bloom is the candidate of the Brooklyn political machine," Mr. Clark asserted. "Those who love democracy would never inject politics into the judicial function."

"I am the product of the Democratic machine and you can tell Clark he wishes he was," Mr. Bloom replied, and he accused Mr. Clark of trying to get the support of that machine in his quest for the senatorial nomination.

"He's a phony bum," Mr. Bloom said of Mr. Clark and



AT WAR MEMORIAL IN TOKYO; Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako in front of a chrysanthemum-covered altar at the Bukodan Hall yesterday. Characters on the month say, "Souls of the nation's war dead." The occasion was 31st anniversary of end of World War II.

# Beame Scored for 'Failure' On Cost-Saving Programs

By GLENN FOWLER

The Beame administration was chided yesterday by State Deputy Comptroller Sidney Schwartz for allegedly failing to follow up on 27 specific suggestions intended to ease the city's financial plight by reducing costs, increasing revenues or improving services.

Mr. Schwartz, who is assigned to monitor the city's compliance with its three-year recovery plan for the Emergency Financial Control Board, said he believed that "many recommendations have either not received the full attention and treatment they deserve or, in light of present crisis, merit reexamination."

Declaring that the potential annual saving of the proposals could amount to \$180 million, Mr. Schwartz said: "In no case has the city presented a timetable for the implementation of a proposal."

Broad Range Covered

The suggestions, covering a broad range of municipal governmental activities, came from a variety of sources, including civic groups and news organizations as well as government agencies. Many of them originated in reports by State Comptroller Arthur Levitt, acting under his continuing responsibility to oversee municipal compliance with state law and the added duties he has assumed as a result of the city's fiscal crisis.

A spokesman for the city's Office of Management and Budget, Edwin Silverman, insisted yesterday that all the recommendations in question had been given consideration by the Beame administration.

"Some of our responses were in preparation or in transit when this latest report by the state deputy comptroller was being written. All the points in question had been discussed between his staff and ours. We believe his next audit will show that the city has been fully responsive."

Several suggestions with major impact, Mr. Schwartz said, involve the Police Department. One is the elimination of two days off with pay granted to any police officer who donates a pint of blood, which Mr. Schwartz said was an unusual policy and cost \$1.3 million a year. He noted that the time-off provision was not specified in the police union contract.

A similar sum could be

# Gene Stuart, Radio Announcer For Hockey Games, Dies at 47

Gene Stuart, who made an art—and a livelihood—out of painting word pictures of hockey games for radio listeners, died of cancer Saturday in Orange, Conn. He was 47 years old.

Like many hockey announcers, Mr. Stuart, a New Yorker, had been an aficionado of the sport from his childhood. Unlike some of them, however, he never played the game because polio had crippled an arm at an early age.

That disability was frequently the source of what his friends said yesterday was "self-deprecating" humor. And it was his humor, as much as his ability to sketch for listeners the color and nuances of hockey games, that characterized his radio broadcasts for the New York Rangers.

The Ranger games took Mr. Stuart all over the country during the one season—1972-1973—in addition to color commentary, the broadcaster also aired five-minute vignettes for various radio stations around the country and in New York.

The New York radio stations that retained him on a freelance basis were WNBC, WINS and WNEW. Earlier this year, he had been hired by WNBC-Radio as a full-time newscaster. Shortly before he started

on his new job, Mr. Stuart fell gravely ill and was confined to his home, where he died.

"Hockey was more than a professional pursuit for him; it was an avocation," John T. Halligan, business manager for the Rangers, said last night.

A Writer on Hockey

Mr. Halligan recalled that in addition to his broadcasting, Mr. Stuart often wrote about hockey for magazines. An essay entitled "Growing Up as a Hockey Fan," which appeared in the Ranger's booklet commemorating their 50th anniversary a few months ago, drew "hundreds" of readers' replies, Mr. Halligan said.

Mr. Stuart's wife, Estelle, said yesterday that her husband had majored in broadcast journalism at Long Island University. After a brief stint at a radio station in Tulsa, Oklahoma, he worked at WABC in New York and later as a disc jockey at radio station WJZZ in New Haven, she said.

Besides his wife, Mr. Stuart leaves a son, Glenn; a daughter, Wendy; Wayne Luciani of Woodbridge, Conn., and his mother, Henrietta Jeselsohn.

Services will be held at 11 A.M. today at the Waller Funeral Home, George Street, in New Haven. Burial will be at Mount Sinai Cemetery, also in New Haven.

# U.S. PRELATE TELLS Heirs Will Divide The Hughes Estate, Newspaper Says

MIAMI, Aug. 15 (UPI)—Two American prelates say they are mystified why the Ecuadorian police burst into a Roman Catholic conference last week "with guns drawn" and arrested them and 41 other church officials.

Archbishop Robert F. Sanchez of Santa Fe, N.M., and Bishop Patrick F. Flores of San Antonio, arriving here last night after having been detained in Ecuador for 27 hours, said that the police had rounded up 55 persons, everyone—including nuns and cooks—being taken from a mountain retreat house at Rio Banza and driven by bus 112 miles to Quito, the capital.

The meeting was the annual Latin American prelates' conference dealing with the problems of poor people, Archbishop Sanchez explained.

About 330 policemen in civilian clothes burst into a session Thursday afternoon, with guns drawn and shouting, "Get in the bus," he said.

The group was detained in an army barracks near Quito "and they didn't feed us anything for 24 hours," he said.

He said that the prelates were accused of having entered the country secretly and of having plotted "Marxist subversion."

Member of Manson Family Escapes From Coast Prison

LONG BEACH, Calif., Aug. 15 (AP)—The authorities searched for a man who was a member of the Charles Manson "family," who clubbed a woman guard in escaping from a Federal prison with another inmate.

Miss Murphy, 34 years old, and Diane Ellis, 33, fled the Terminal Island prison last night, using the woman guard's car. The authorities said that Miss Murphy lived in Sacramento with Lynette Fromme and Sandra Goyette, who also were Manson's followers, at the time Miss Fromme pointed a 45-caliber pistol at President Ford last Sept. 5. Miss Fromme is charged with trying to murder the President.

Miss Murphy, described by the authorities as a fringe member of the Manson group, was serving a sentence for conspiring with Miss Goyette to send threatening letters to business executives who they said were endangering the environment.

# Brazilians Sign Contract On Uranium With French

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 15 (Reuters)—Brazil has concluded a deal with a French company for the construction of a uranium treatment plant in Brazil to supply its prospective atomic power plants with fuel.

The contract, for a plant to go into operation by 1979, follows a controversial Brazilian deal for West German nuclear reactor technology reached last year.

The new agreement was signed on Friday. Brazil has not signed the treaty to halt the spread of nuclear arms, and the pact with West Germany has come under strong criticism from the United States.

Klan Marches in Kentucky

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 15 (UPI)—Seven hundred Ku Klux Klan members, led by three masked borseurs, marched a mile through a suburb south of Louisville without incident last evening. The suburb of Okolona has been a hotbed of resistance to court-ordered busing to desegregate schools in metropolitan Louisville, but Sherman Adams, Kentucky Grand Dragon of the United Klans of America, said the march was to "show support for the United States Constitution and our law enforcement agencies."

# Avits Aide Killed in Turkey - Is Buried in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15 (AP)—Harold W. Rosenthal, the aide to Senator Jacob K. Javits who died in a Palestinian guerrilla attack at Istanbul airport, was buried here today. Mr. Rosenthal's parents live in Philadelphia.

Mr. Rosenthal's body was brought to the United States from Turkey in an unpainted wooden coffin. Donald Clayton Bergus, counselor of the United States Embassy in Ankara, reported the body.

The 29-year-old staff aide was one of four men killed in the attack last Thursday, in an attack by terrorists on passengers boarding an El Al airliner.

Before becoming an administrative aide on foreign affairs to Senator Javits, Mr. Rosenthal worked for the Rockefeller Foundation for several years. He was a Congressman and for Senator Walter F. Mondale.

# Samuel K. Kilbourn

Samuel Van Dusen Kilbourn, vice president of the African Metals Corporation and a past president of the Mining Club of New York, died of a brief illness yesterday at his home on Prospect Avenue in Darien, Conn. He was 61 years old.

Mr. Kilbourn, a graduate of Portsmouth Priory School and of Yale University in 1937 was a Navy lieutenant in World War II.

Surviving are his wife, the former Louise Hatch Tucker; two daughters, Mrs. Mark Kramer and Mrs. George Munson; a son, Samuel, C.V.D.; and four grandchildren.

# John T. Lanning Dies at 74; Taught 46 Years at Duke

DURHAM, N.C., Aug. 15 (AP)—John Tate Lanning, an authority on Latin American history whose teaching career spanned most of Duke University's 90 years of existence, died this morning at Duke Medical Center. He was 74 years old.

Mr. Lanning had been hospitalized since June with bone cancer.

He was a retired James H. Duke Professor of History and one of the first Suggsheim Fellows in the early 1950's.

Mr. Lanning taught Latin American history at Duke from 1927 until 1973. He was a native of Davidson County. Surviving are his wife, Elizabeth Williams Lanning of Durham; two sons, John Tate Lanning Jr. of Raleigh and Thomas Lanning of Charlotte; and a daughter, Mrs. Richard Manger of Greenville, N.C.

# Deaths

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# White Youths Terrorize Black Family in S.I. Home

By ROBERT D. McFADDEN

Two carloads of white youths armed with baseball bats, axes, knives and tree limbs battered their way into a black family's home on Staten Island late Saturday night and slashed clothing and art works while a woman, her four children and two teen-aged neighbors quailed behind a locked door.

No one was injured in the attack, but the incident left the victims shaken and an integrated, middle-class neighborhood stunned.

In addition, the homeowner charged that the police did not respond to his repeated calls for assistance until more than three hours after the assault had departed. The police acknowledged a delay of 1 hour 40 minutes, but contended that other calls had priority.

The attackers—about 10 youths 16 to 18 years old—leaped from their cars outside the home of Russell Warren at 535 Westwood Avenue in the Willowbrook section shortly after 11:15 P.M., evidently in an attempt to attack two of Mr. Warren's teen-aged children and two of their neighborhood friends at the sidewalk.

"There they are—let's get 'em," one of the marauding youths screamed, according to an account given later by the children, who fled into the Warrens' 11-room, \$60,000 high ranch, with the teen-agers in pursuit.

Mr. Warren, 38 years old and the owner of Marcollo Ltd., an art gallery and frame shop at 124th Street in Manhattan, had just backed his car out of the driveway and was pulling away when the youths emerged from their cars and began chasing the children.

"It Was Unbelievable" Mr. Warren left his car in the street. He was unarmed, frightened and unable to prevent the attack on his home, he recalled in an interview last night. "It was so brazen it was unbelievable," he said.

Mr. Warren said the four youngsters—his son, Lindsay, 15, and daughter, India, 15, and two friends, Diana Hunt and Eddie Livingston, both 14, fled into the house and had managed to lock both the front door and an interior door inside the foyer.

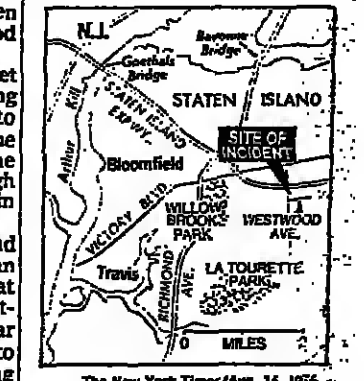
Inside the house at the time were Mr. Warren's wife, Priscilla, 34, and two other Warren children, Sonia, 13 and Simone, 9, who were watching television.

"The kids ran into the house," Mr. Warren said, "and 10 or 11 of these boys converged on the house. One had an ax and all the rest had tree trunks and baseball bats."

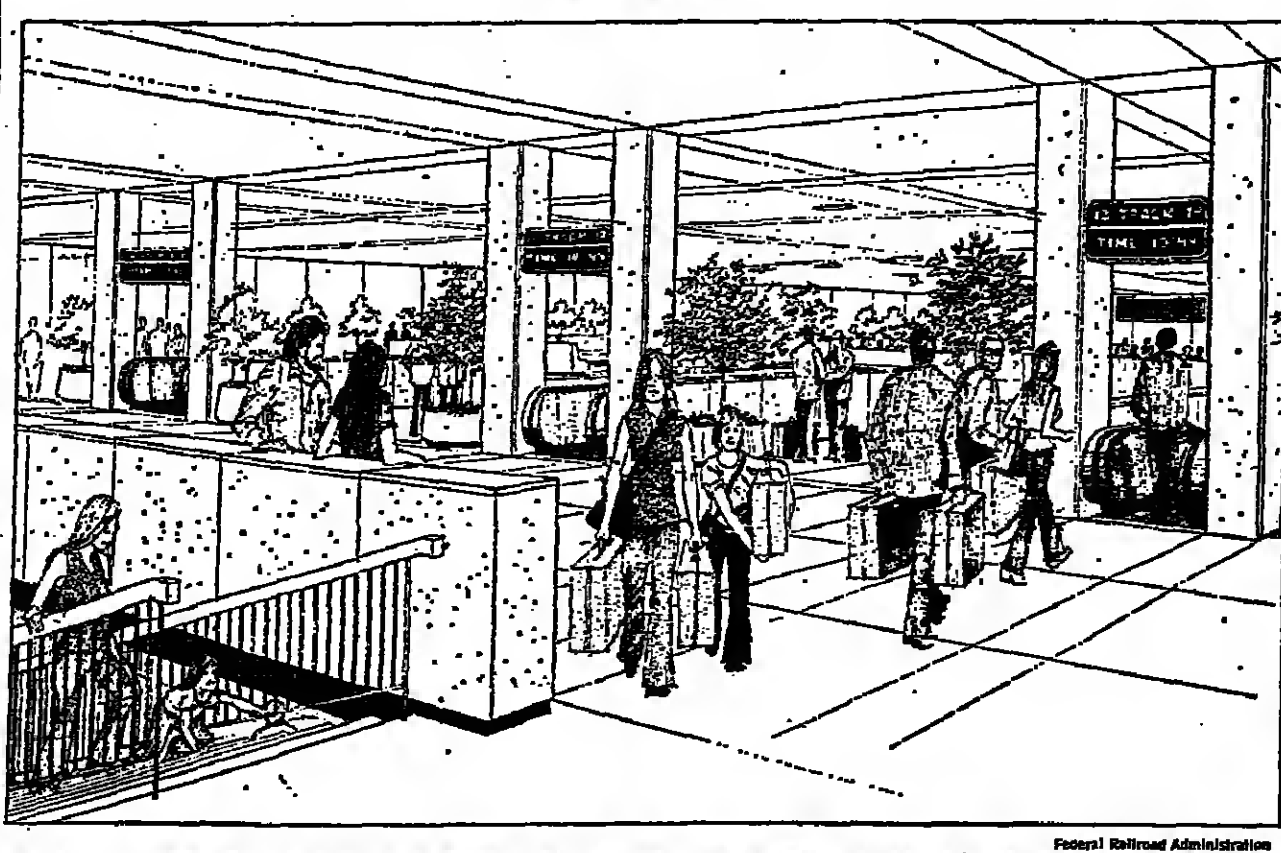
The youths quickly battered their way into the house at two points—the front door and the adjacent garage.

"The front door is solid wood, but they axed it right down," Mr. Warren said. "The garage door is solid plywood, but they kicked a hole through it and broke the little windows at the top."

Inside the garage, according to Mr. Warren, the attackers slashed three paintings, four or five prints and two original



The New York Times/Aug. 16, 1976



An artist's rendering of a view of expanded main waiting room of Penn Station, looking west, part of the new federally financed five-year program to upgrade the Northeast Corridor.

## 5-Year U.S. Project to Improve Northeast Rail Line

By EDWARD C. BURKS

fastest, smoother riding, replacement of about 150 pre-1955 bridges and rehabilitation of about 800 others; elimination of grade crossings; improved signaling; and installation of protective fencing along the way.

At present the only access to Amtrak's intercity trains and Conrail's commuter trains is at the Eighth Avenue end of the hock-square station. A north-south concourse is to be opened up on the Seventh Avenue end to provide additional quick access to the platforms below.

And the platforms themselves, now steeped in gloom, will be brightened up with modern lighting and the latest-type train-information signs similar to those in European stations.

The massive expenditure on the Northeast Corridor, approved by Congress in the Railroad Revitalization Act of 1975, figures out to about \$3.9 billion a mile.

Yet, according to Kenneth T. Sawyer, a retired major general, who is the new director of the Federal Railroad Administrator's Northeast Corridor Project:

"There's basically nothing new being done. It's an improvement program to bring the former Penn Central corridor up to date."

Amtrak is the successor to the bankrupt Penn Central in operating the corridor.

The improvements in speed will be relatively modest—for example, a saving of just 20 minutes on today's scheduled three-hour running time for Metroliners between New York and Washington. But Federal rail officials point out that Metroliners generally have been running 15 and 20 minutes late at best because of poor track and other problems, so the net gain in running times by 1981 will be more like 40 minutes.

Japanese Are Faster Generally, there are five stops, including Philadelphia, Baltimore and Wilmington. Two of the following stops are made at varying times: Newark, Metropark, Trenton and Capital Beltway, Md.

Despite the \$1.75 billion expenditure, trains in the corridor in the early 1980's will trail substantially behind European and Japanese expresses in speed capability.

Japan, which already enjoys the fastest train service in the world, is expanding its high-speed network by undersea tunnels to Hokkaido, northern most main island, and to Kyushu, the southernmost.

Speeds on the Tokyo-Osaka 320-mile run average out to more than 100 miles an hour, including stops.

By the Federal Highways Administration is contributing its expertise in the design work. Private companies will do the detailed design and construction work.

By 1978, when construction reaches its peak, about 15,000 men will be on the job up and down the corridor, according to General Sawyer in New Jersey, which has some of the fastest rail stretches, there will be 15 miles of concrete cross-ties to permit a more stable road-bed.

But General Sawyer says that "some spectacular curves we're going to have to leave alone" because not enough money will be available.

For example, an S-curve that slows trains through Elizabeth, N.J., apparently is not one of the candidates for realignment. And the old drawbridge across the Hackensack River in the Jersey Meadows—celebrated for getting stuck—is not being replaced, but the machinery will be modernized. An original plan called for replacing it with a high-level span.

Only last month the recalcitrant old bridge got stuck in the open position for more than two hours, tying up the main line.

Taking Control of Corridor General Sawyer says the prospect is for freight and commuter trains mixing with Amtrak's intercity traffic in the corridor for the indefinite future. He is hopeful, he said in an interview, that more improvements will be undertaken in the corridor after this initial program, and notes with optimism that Congress has called for progress reports and further recommendations to be made both in 1978 and 1982.

Conrail came into being on April 1 this year, primarily as a freight carrier but also as the operator of commuter services, primarily in Pennsylvania.

However, it is Amtrak that is taking control of the Northeast Corridor and actually becoming a railroad with its own trackage for the first time in its five-year history. Also, Amtrak has taken ownership of 130 stations, big and small, along the corridor, including Penn Station in New York.

Amtrak operates by agreement on the trackage of private railroads on most of its national routes. This has led to difficulties because of rough track, good enough for slow-moving freights but rough for Amtrak passengers.

New Electric Locomotives However, Amtrak is well along with a massive re-equipment program to replace the hand-me-downs it inherited from the private railroads. New electric locomotives, powered from overhead wires or third rails, and diesel-electric locomotives are already in service. And nearly half of the 492 new Amfleet passenger coaches ordered are in service, mainly in the East. These coaches have the look of an airliner's first-class compartment, and include facilities for meal service at the passenger's seat.

The plushness of the new Amfleet coaches are cafe-club cars with first-class sections of wide seats, two on one side of the aisle and one on the other in the latest European style.

Starting next spring, Amtrak expects delivery on the first of 249 new bilevel cars ordered for the Western routes out of Chicago and on the West Coast. These cars reflect Amtrak's conviction that long-haul cross-country routes should be continued.

Originally, the order was to include 35 bilevel "economy" sleeping cars, without private lavatory facilities in the individual compartments. Just recently, Amtrak made a change in the order. Now there are to be 34 "economy" sleepers and 36 "mixed-class" sleepers. The latter will have 10 first-class double bedrooms, including private lavatory facilities, on the upper level, and the cheaper "economy" class compartments down below.

# ing Groups of Youths on Midtown Rampage

Say 20 or More Were Involved in Hours of Robbery, Assault and Vandalism—Nine Persons Arrested

By RICHARD J. MEISLIN

bands of youths, who believed "something had happened but was over when the call came—that it happened in the past. So we didn't give it priority."

The police identified those arrested as: Wilford Ayala, 18 years old, of 833 East 167th Street, the Bronx; Lacey Blam, 17, 1240 New York Avenue, Brooklyn; Donald Broughton, 18, 143-07 Fedale Avenue, Queens; Norwood Glass, 20, 34 Fourth Street, Newark; Jose Gonzales, 17, 710 Beach 114th Street, Rockaway; Daniel Rickensacker, 17, 212 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn; and Robert Walker, 23, 710 Main Street, Peekskill, N.Y.

In addition, the police arrested two juveniles, ages 14 and 15, whose names they did not release.

Police said that many including a group of seven youths who terrorized a restaurant on 14th Avenue, near 42nd Street, by breaking through the window and throwing a cash register.

Police are attributing the rash of assaults that began at 1:30 A.M. yesterday morning on the Avenue and Eighth by 31st Street and

said they did not number of youths in the area, estimated that 20 youths actually taken part in the incidents.

ed in Motion Hoehl of the Mid-precinct said the control was that in bringing the control was that in motion.

ple are just walking around them and if they see someone on the street," he weren't continually assaulting people four and a half

hi said the youths large group and to smaller groups, and incidents in the downtown area.

ed break them up and another group somewhere else,"

d by Behavior at the police were the youths Manhattan Center returned away from he was surprised

ever had any troubles at the Manhattan night was "disco-thon"—a

among local free-disk jockeys, in at a telephone on promotional the event, when his name, said bad stopped ad- at about 1 A.M. enter had become

tween 2,500 and 3 each to attend ch ended at about

Average of the vandalized Galski, com- day that employ- ed the Midtown twice and the umber, 911, once this were in the d that it took 35 he police to re-

know when these ppening at Man- she said. "Why more patrols on? tention here?"

hi said he had trol early yester- which he said age.

ed the delay to a us breakdown," the police had

tes Is First New York Chain to Open on Sundays

might end up shopping on Saturday again instead.

That may have been because of the two-story building. Upstairs, aisle room was more spacious, and Anna Bindrum, buying school clothes for her 6-year-old daughter, Cathy, said, "It's more comfortable walking around than on Saturdays."

Picking through dresses on a circular rack nearby, Henny Tajerszmidt, a waitress, found Sunday shopping to be very convenient. "I work six days a week and this makes me feel like I'm having a weekday off," she said.

And another woman, who declined to give her name, explained that although she was fingering a double boiler, she actually had come in to buy a television set on sale, a purchase she never would make without her husband. This time her husband could accompany her because it was Sunday and he wasn't working.

Not everybody was enthusiastic. June Ludemann, ringing

up sales at a cashier counter, declared that Sunday shopping was "very divisive to the American family. When are you going to get them together?" she wanted to know. Mrs. Ludemann said she was working only this one Sunday, despite the attraction of time-and-a-half pay offered for Sunday duty.

"There's other things more important than money," she said.

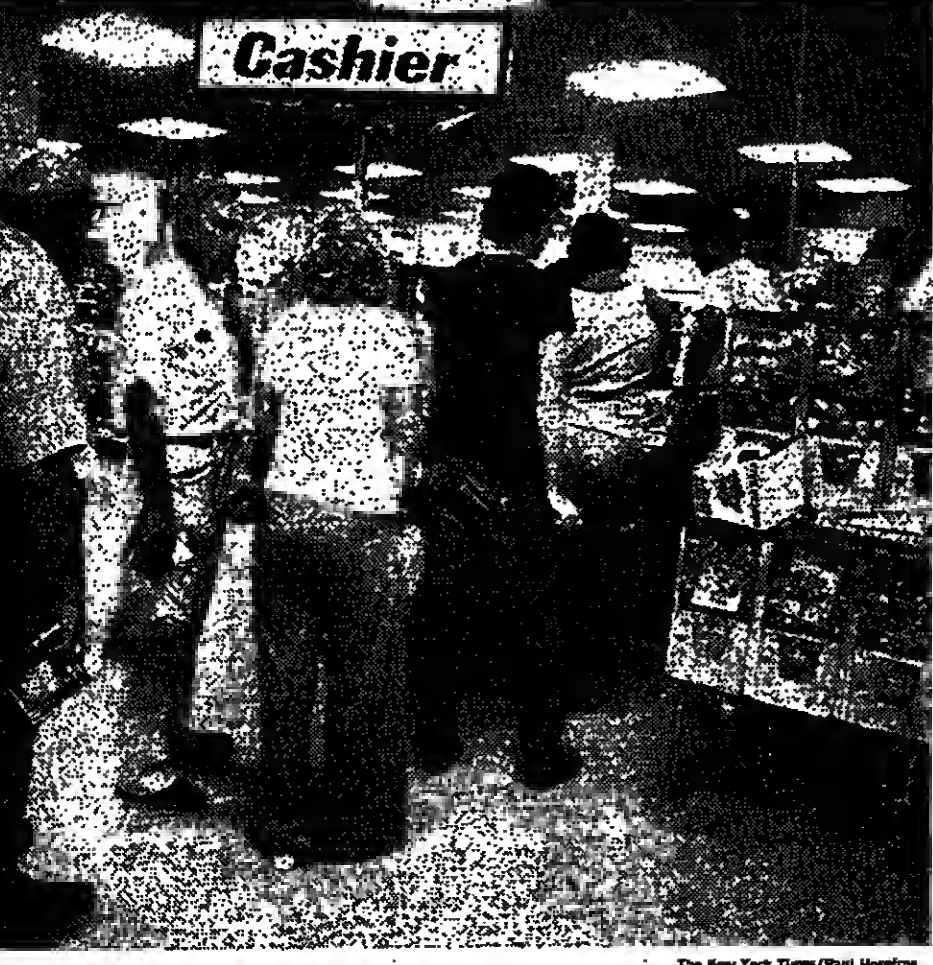
Another critic, Louis Pileri, predicted that Sunday business costs would be passed on to the customer in the form of higher prices. Sunday sales would drive smaller stores out of business, and that, in the long run, they would not benefit the chain stores, either.

"I'm not against working on Sunday, I'm not saying this whole world should shut down," he said adding that he had come in with his 9-year-old son, Jeff, only because his wife, "an earning nut," had to investigate a jewelry sale at the store.

The pleasure of most customers at being able to shop yesterday showed in their behavior. Myra Shu, 18, who sells in a sportswear department, observed that on Saturdays, "when people take something from the wrong rack and they tell them it's not on sale, they give you a lot of trouble, but today, they've just been saying, 'Oh, okay' and moving on."

Mark Graham, 25, who, like many of the sales people, is a college student who works there part-time, noticed that people were "neater" than usual in the way that they handled merchandise. "Usually they just throw it around," he said. "Maybe it's because it's Sunday and they should be in church."

A young woman who sought Mr. Graham's help in exchanging a warm-up suit had a split perception of the Sunday phenomenon. As a shopper, she thought it was grand, but as an employee, she works at Macy's and she wasn't looking forward to it. "I just know they're going to ask me," she said.



Shoppers waiting to pay for purchases yesterday at Korvette's in Douglaston, Queens



Shopper perusing merchandise at the Queens store yesterday. Many stores will now remain open on Sundays.

# Lanning Dies at 74; Was 46 Years at Duke

By the first Guggenheim fellow in the early 1930's.

Mr. Lanning taught at Duke from 1917 until 1973. He was a member of Davidson County, N.C., and was the first president of the Williams Lanning of Durham.

He was a retired James B. Duke Professor of History and was the first Guggenheim fellow in the early 1930's.

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**"Cousin Cousine**  
is an invigorating  
film that makes  
one happy not  
only to have seen  
it but simply to  
be alive."

— Jerry Oser,  
N.Y. Daily News

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ALBERT SCHWARTZ • MIREJA ROSENTHAL  
PRESENT  
A FILM BY JEAN CHARLES TACHOUELLA  
A Liberated Films Release English Subtitles

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# Music: A Festival of Contemporaries

### Works at Tanglewood Are Led by Ozawa

By DONAL HENAHAN  
Special to The New York Times

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 15— Festivals of contemporary music too often are grim, joyless affairs where associate professors with hopes of becoming professors and professors with hopes of earning tenure gather to hear their works played by poorly rehearsed graduate students.

But Tanglewood's Festival of Contemporary Music, which is sponsored each summer by the Berkshire Music Center and the Fromm Music Foundation at Harvard, has been breaking out of that sterile format in recent years. The festival's opening concert this week demonstrated brilliantly how to interest a larger public in the music of this century and escape the dead end of in-group parochiality.

The major share of applause belonged to Seiji Ozawa and the Boston Symphony, whose program last night in the Music Shed flared into one of the most exciting concerts this reviewer has heard in a long time. It was a difficult program on the face of it, difficult to play and difficult for a Saturday night audience at Tanglewood to accept. But Mr. Ozawa's troops overran all resistance.

First there was George Crumb's 1968 Pulitzer Prize-winner, "Echoes of Time and the River (Echoes II)," a landmark feat of imagination and technique that involves solemn processions by the orchestral players, whistling chords, gongs whose pitch is "bent" by being lowered into a bucket of water, a perambulating mandolin player and much else that tiptoes along the borderline

### between the cosmic and the comic.

The orchestra, which had previously performed the Crumb score in Boston and on tour in New York, walked that line with utmost poise. Mr. Ozawa's intimacy with the work's every nuance and his understanding of its dreamlike qualities made for a performance of hypnotic beauty. Although some of the work's appeal is visual and theatrical, one must hope that the Bostonians have been asked to put this achievement on records.

Switching moods and styles with ease, Mr. Ozawa and the orchestra made a sensuously attractive interlude of Charles Griffes' "Three Poems of Fiona Macleod," a cycle composed in 1918 in a manner evocative of late Debussy or Wagner's "Wesendonck Lieder." Phyllis Bryn-Julson's pure soprano seemed a bit light for the work and occasionally was smothered by the orchestral lushness, but she caught the dandy mystical images sensitively.

Mr. Ozawa then blew the top off the evening with the most precise and yet the most exhilarating performance of the Ives Symphony No. 4 that this listener has ever encountered. Details of the program notes discuss but that can almost never be picked out in a performance leaped to the fore, and again it was clear that Mr. Ozawa and the Boston were on close, friendly terms with the score.

Mr. Ozawa used the version that dispensed with the customary auxiliary conductors but he handled the changes with a virtuosity, hard to overpraise. The score, by the way, lay unopened on the conductor's stand throughout. Such prodigies of musical performance can be achieved only with intensive prepara-

### Virtuosity of Concert Hard to Overpraise

tion and after many concert performances have worked the music into the players' bones. One could hardly have demanded such easy authority of the students who played a program of new chamber music in the Theater-Concert Hall yesterday afternoon. The level of performance, however, was extremely high, and in the case of Betsy Jolas's "Quatuor II" nothing less than remarkable.

The Jolas piece, written in 1964, is a string quartet in which a soprano is substituted for the first violin. Elizabeth Parcells sang the atonal line with its wordless phonetic fragments, occasionally referring to a tuning fork for orientation, and gave a superbly articulated, precisely pitched performance.

Of four newer works at this opening concert, the one that impressed most at first hearing was a tape piece, "Sultanes" (1975), by Ahmed Essyad, Mr. Essyad, a Moroccan, has produced a totally electronic tone poem that fuses many elements of North African tribal music, featuring layer upon layer of percussive rhythms, cries that sound half-human and half-animal, and a crafty mix of reedy timbres. One could at least detect a feeling human being behind this music, which is always interesting.

William McKinley's "Paintings No. 2" (1975) attempts to depict the four seasons (winter is full of rushing chromatic scales, for instance, and summer is a seemingly endless flute solo). But the style is too abstract or faceless-international to make such impressionistic points vividly.

David Riley's "Concertino" (1976) commissioned by the Fromm Foundation and the Berkshire Music Center, proved to be loaded down with post-Webern clichés. The tired idiom suggested a world-weariness and inability to move beyond what aging professors have certified as correct modern style. Cello and trumpet solos dominate two of the three movements, not at all memorably.

David Stock's "Dreamwoods" (1975), another first performance, was a woodwind quintet that seemed to be dreaming mostly of Stravinsky's "Symphony of Psalms," but did not materialize into much beyond that.

# Show in East Hampton Is Salute to Local Artists

Special to The New York Times

EAST HAMPTON, L.I., Aug. 15— Willem de Kooning, the exclusive dean of contemporary artists, didn't make it. But James Brooks, Syd Solomon, John Oppler, Lee Krasner and 19 others with works on display—along with more than 700 members of the various Hampton fans—were on hand for the opening of the weekend of "Artists and East Hampton: A 100-year perspective" at Guild Hall here.

The "by invitation only" reception, which also drew a large turn-away crowd of people-watching (and perhaps art-lovers), did give those who made it past the door the opportunity to bob-nob, sip wine punch and munch cheese and crackers with some of the leading figures of the current American art scene and, not so incidentally, study the 240 works by 167 painters and sculptors who over the last century have made East Hampton a noted art colony.

Clad in everything and anything from tennis clothes to bathing suits covered by beach robes to designer dresses, the crowd milled about three galleries packed with what may very well be the most ambitious exhibition ever mounted by a small museum.

Six years in the making, the show, insured for \$2 million, displays works from 41 museums and institutions in 12 states.

It traces the history of East Hampton as a mecca for artists from the time of their initial arrival in 1870 to the present. Generally, the contemporary artists are represented by works done at the time of their arrival.

In addition to such "regulars" as Thomas Moran, Winslow Homer, Child Hassam and Jackson Pollock, Mark Rothko, Grace Hartigan, Robert Motherwell and their abstract expressionist colleagues who created "The New American Painting," the display also features works by Max Ernst, Jacques Lipchitz and Fernand Léger.

Our criteria were strong and justifiable," explained Phyllis Braff, guest director of the show, who moonlighted weekends and evenings from her job as curator at the Nassau County Museum. "Besides excellence, and in the case of contemporary artists, and international reputation, we decided to include anyone important who actually worked here at least two years. Both Lipchitz and Léger qualified that way. Others like Marisol, Franz Kline, Noguchi and David Hare, though they lived here or nearby periodically, didn't work here, so they were not included."

The partygoers, drawn mainly from the art and collectors colonies and surprisingly out from the literary and show-business colonies, weren't privy to the high drama that preceded the exhibition, mounted with \$20,000 in special aid from the National Endowment for the Arts, the Town of East Hampton, the Sulzberger Foundation and the John M. Olin Trust.

Thanks to Hurricane Belle, the show almost didn't go on. Wrapping her priceless charges in plastic and putting them on hastily built platforms to protect them from possible flooding, Miss Braff "slept" here Monday night to make sure nothing happened.

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LITTLE NECK, LITTLE NECK  
MIDDLE WILDAE ARSON  
ROCKAWAY PARK, SURFSIDE CINEMA

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**THE MAN WHO FELL TO EARTH**  
11:30, 1:35, 3:40, 5:45, 7:55, 10  
**PLAZA** 59th St. E. of Madison

1:25, 3:40, 5:50, 7:50, 10  
**MURRAY HILL** 3rd Ave. at 34th St.

**SILENT MOVIE**  
12, 1:25, 3:15, 5, 6:40, 8:20, 10  
**CINEMA II** 3rd Ave. at 60th St.

12, 1:25, 3:15, 5, 6:40, 8:20, 10  
**PARAMOUNT** 61st St. and 7th Ave.

**FACE TO FACE**  
12, 2:20, 4:45, 7:10, 9:40  
**DECKMAN** 65th St. at 2nd Ave.

**NASHVILLE**  
12:00, 4:30, 9:10

**CALIFORNIA SPLIT**  
2:40, 7:20  
**SUTTON** 57th St. at 2nd Ave.

**MURDER BY DEATH**  
1:20, 3, 4:45, 6:50, 8:15, 10  
**ART** 8th St. East of 5th Ave.

**THE OMEN**  
2, 4, 6, 8, 10  
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11:25, 2:50, 6:50, 10:10

**TRIPLE**  
11:25, 2:50, 6:50, 10:10

**WESTCHESTER D.L.**  
11:25, 2:50, 6:50, 10:10

**MAY TERRACE**  
11:25, 2:50, 6:50, 10:10

**LOEWS STATE 2**  
10:30, 11:50, 1:45, 3:40, 5:35, 7:30, 9:25, 11:20

**AMERICAN 2**  
11:25, 2:50, 6:50, 10:10

**TRIPLE**  
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**WESTCHESTER D.L.**  
11:25, 2:50, 6:50, 10:10

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# Dance: Ailey's Ellington

### By ANNA KISSELGOFF

"Ailey Celebrates Ellington," Alvin Ailey's tribute to Duke Ellington, will continue this week with programs that mix the Alvin Ailey City Center Dance Theater's regular repertory with some of the Ellington ballets seen in the all-Ellington week just ended.

Over the weekend, the festival at the New York State Theater made a special place for dance works by young black choreographers who were asked to use Duke Ellington's music. The works were commissioned by the Alvin Ailey Repertory Workshop, a junior company attached to the Ailey organization. Sylvia Waters, the workshop's artistic director, sees the group not only as an independent performing unit but also as an experimental choreographic outlet.

Saturday afternoon's performance, introduced in a very lively fashion by Patty and Sara of Labelle, the singing group, offered works by Alvin McDuffie and Gus Solomons Jr. As always, Mercer Ellington, with the Duke Ellington orchestra, was on hand to share the conducting with Joyce Brown, the Ailey company's conductor. Also present was Anita Moore, the Ellington band's fabulous singer.

Mr. McDuffie is now a dancer in the "The Wiz," and it would be easy to say that his "New Orleans Junction"

had a Broadway flavor. Fortunately, it fell short of the slickness this term might imply. Set to a few movements from Ellington's "New Orleans Suite," the ballet was sleeker rather than slick.

The choreography, intended to be pelvis to pelvis, but the conventions of its jazz idiom gave it the same restraint as flamenco. The company, especially strong on the male side, felt right at home in its four sections (one had a dramatic vignette but most were danced in unison).

It was natural that the dancers had some trouble with "Forty." As a disciple of Merce Cunningham, Mr. Solomons works out of an avant-garde esthetic remote from that the workshop usually performs in.

Fragmentary movement and dancers in the lean look that usually takes them into ballet's fourth position are not the images associated with the steady fluent pulse of Ailey dancers. Yet the dancers made a good try, and this group piece's humor clearly came across. It was, as Mr. Ailey himself predicted, a refreshing view of the Ellington piano pieces that Mr. Solomons interspersed between his silences.

The program also brought in Clive Thompson giving a magnificently deep performance of Mr. Ailey's "Reflections in D."

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دعا لوالدي











# Koosman Beats Reds for 15th, 1 to 0; Twins Jolt Yankees, 9-8, on 3 in 8th

## Losers Waste Cincinnati Held an 8-4 Lead To 5 Hits

By MURRAY CHASS  
Special to The New York Times  
BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Aug. 15 — The Minnesota Twins' 9-8 victory over the Yankees today might sound like a fish story because it was one the Yankees let get away. But unlike fish stories, it is no exaggeration to say the Yankees lost it by inches.

By PAUL L. MONTGOMERY  
Jerry Koosman, that old master of deception, presented his medicine show against the Cincinnati Reds yesterday afternoon at Shea Stadium and shut them out on five hits, 1-0.

The Met left-hander, throwing a lot of balloons and an occasional bee-bee, stifled the powerful Cincinnati lineup with 115 pitches and some good defense behind him. The victory was Koosman's fourth in a row and his ninth in his last 10 games, and improved his season's won-lost record to 15-7. The shutout was his second of the season.

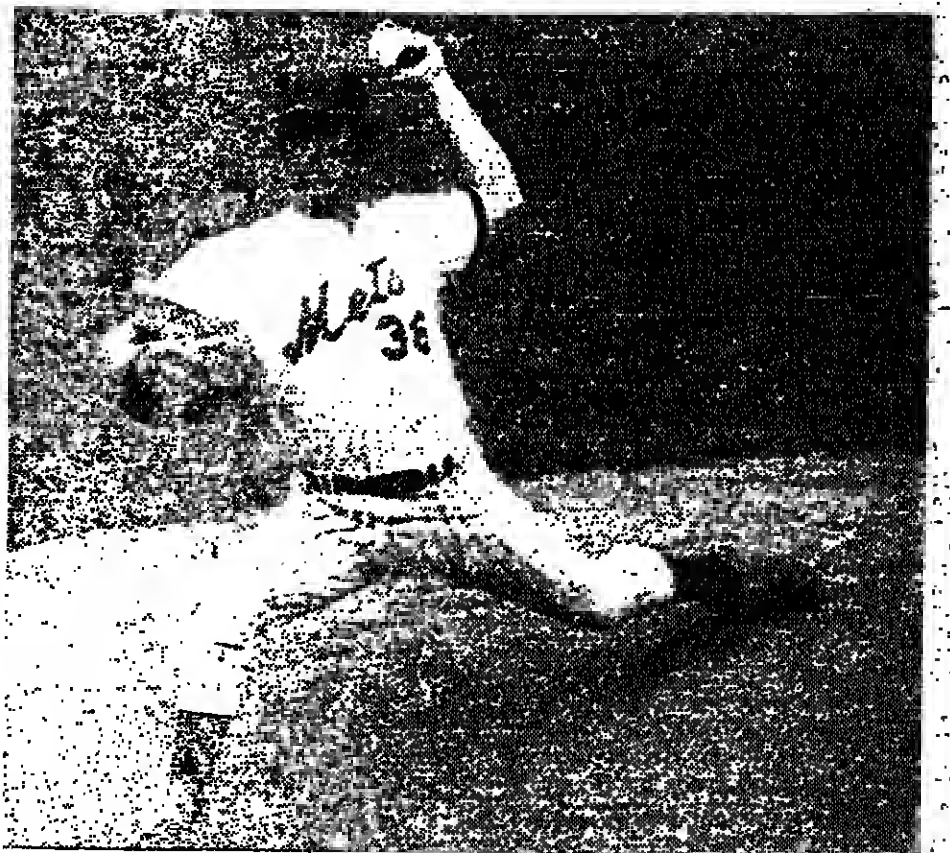
### Koosman Fans II

The Mets' cause was aided by the liberal vacation policy of Sparky Anderson, the Reds' manager. Anderson gave three of his main men—Pete Rose, Joe Morgan and Ken Griffey—the afternoon off, though he did call on Rose to pinch hit.

Anderson, digging into a postgame meal of lasagne and meatballs, explained that rest for his regulars superseded the virtually nonexistent divisional race, in which the Reds lead by 1 1/2 games.

"Everybody in our club's missed 20 games or more except Rose and Concepcion," the manager observed. "Koosman was pleased with the economy of his afternoon's work. He had struck out 11 and walked no one, having walked four in his last outing, against the San Diego Padres.

"Those 115 pitches were 50 less than I threw last time," he said. "If I had to throw 50 more pitches



Jerry Koosman on his way to his 15th victory, a shutout, at Shea Stadium yesterday.

against this ball club in this humidity, it would have killed me."

Koosman's 130 strikeouts are the most by a left-hander in the National League this year, and with eight or nine starts left in the season, he has an even chance at winning 20 games. "I'm going to go up there and try to win them all," he said, "but one at a time."

Koosman gave praise to the defense for some big plays. In the seventh inning, with

Continued on Page 43, Column 7

Continued on Page 43, Column 7



Arnold Palmer and his fans watching a chip shot just slide by the cup.

## P.G.A. Again Is Put Off

By JOHN S. RADOSTA  
Special to The New York Times  
BETHESDA, Md., Aug. 15 — Here we go again. A thunderstorm and rain led the 58th Professional Golfers' Association championship for the second straight day today, washing out 19 of the 76 players in the field. Play was suspended at 2:33 P.M. when 57 were caught on the course and play for today's "final" round began at 10 A.M.

The players this time were the 18 who had been caught on the course when rain interrupted play at 5:11 P.M. yesterday.

There play this morning varied from one hole to six, and those scores were official rounding out the 54-hole aggregate. Then, after scores were posted, the field was reshuffled into new pairings and play for today's "final" round began at 10 A.M.

Those six holes early this morning were damaging for Morgan, but the final five holes that Nicklaus and Coody played helped them. Morgan bogeyed three of the last six holes and picked up one birdie. He completed the round at 73, five over par for the Congressional Country Club, and he carded a three-round aggregate of 209, one under par. Coody and Nicklaus, who played in the same pairing, resumed play on the

Continued on Page 42, Column 1



Patrons seeking shelter under umbrellas in Bethesda, Md., yesterday after rains brought the P.G.A. tournament to a halt.

## Giants Sleep as Fans Dream of 2d Victory in 4 Nights

By JAELE KATZ  
New York Times  
VILLIE, N. Y., as the morning Giants were high beary eyes before. He weary foot-ers upstairs in diversity dormi-leeping off last singly easy 30-er the Houston Astrodome.

must have had trouble believing their eyes last night. True, it was only a National Football League pre-season game. True, the Oilers were weakened by a flu outbreak and appeared sluggish and lethargic. True, the Oilers have an 0-3 exhibition won-lost record.

But there is was again, in black and white on the TV screen in the lobby, a 30-minute performance in which the Giants took a 24-0 lead against a team that was 10-4 last season, rolling up 16 first downs while allowing the Oilers none gaining 157 yards while holding the Oilers to a minus 8 yardage total.

And all this only three days after their annual pre-season "war" against the Jets, Oddy, the Jets, the Oakland Raiders, and Coach Bill Arn-

sparger probably had a lot to do with the Giants' first-half performance last night. The Jets, who lost to the Giants, 16-14, on Wednesday night, came back two nights later and were trounced by the Raiders, 41-17. But Arn-sparger wasn't about to let any Giant player think it was not possible to play two games in a short span.

"The coach told us 'we couldn't let what happened to the Jets happen to us,'" said George Martin, who has settled in as the regular defensive left end and who tied for the team lead in tackles last night with five. "He told us it's easy to make excuses. We didn't want to get humiliated like the Jets did. We didn't want to be that type of team."

He thinks he can win the World Series," a man said to Foster after he had parted. "Sparky said the Reds started when Pete Rose moved to third base, let regular and gain confidence."

One Vote From Pete  
"Has anybody mentioned the most valuable player award in your hearing?" Foster was asked.

Continued on Page 42, Column 1

No Play at Second  
"I asked the umpire about the play," Stanley said, "and he said he didn't know. If he was going to be safe or not if I could have thrown the ball. It would have been bang-bang if I could've come right up and thrown, but it's hard to throw when you're flat on your stomach."

Stanley, the shortstop, dived for the ball and stopped it. That prevented Ford from scoring, but Stanley couldn't make a play at second.  
Kusick's hit loaded the bases. Smalley then looped a single to left-center, driving in Ford and Randall for an 8-8 tie.  
That brought up Carew, a five-time league batting champion who is struggling, at .323, to make it six titles, five in a row. The 30-year-old first baseman, a .360 career hitter against the Yankees, bit a grounder up the middle, much like Kusick's but unlike Kusick's, Stanley couldn't stop it.

"I was playing him to hit to left because he hits Sparky more toward left," the shortstop explained. "I was just trying to knock it down, but it was hit harder than Kusick's and it hit the fingers of my glove. If it had been a little closer, I could've had it."  
If Stanley had stopped the

Johncock Wins Race At Trenton  
By DEANE MCGOWEN  
Special to The New York Times  
TRENTON, Aug. 15 — Gordon Johncock, who lost this race last spring by nine seconds because he ran out of gas, made up for that misfortune this afternoon when he won the rain-shortened 200-mile event for Indy-type cars at the Trenton International Speedway.

The 40-year-old driver from Phoenix covered 117 laps of the scheduled 134 laps at an average speed of 135.929 miles an hour. A field of 22 started the event, but seven dropped out for various engine or other car problems.

Among the unfortunate was A. J. Foyt, the 41-year-old Texan and a three-time Indianapolis 500 victor. Foyt slammed into the wall on the fourth turn at the top of the stretch and slowly cruised into the pit. It was obvious that the man known as Mr. Racing was as hot under his asbestos suit as his engine was.

When Bill Simpson of Rancho Palo Verde, Calif., roared by, Foyt was on the grass between Pit Alley and the track. Foyt, in a gesture of anger, shook his fist at Simpson.

At the time of Foyt's accident, he had been the principal man on the track, leading much of the time. Foyt tried to pass Simpson on the third (dogleg) curve on the outside but apparently

Continued on Page 42, Column 6

## Fibak, Connors In Final

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 15 (AP) — Top-seeded Jimmy Connors won five straight games in the second set today, choking off a rally by Harold Solomon to score a 6-2, 7-5 victory and advance to the final of the \$157,000 United States play court tennis tournament.

Tomorrow night, Connors will meet Poland's Wojtek Fibak, who rallied for a 7-5, 7-6 victory over the No. 2-rated Guillermo Vilas in today's other semifinal. First-prize money is \$25,000.

In the women's final today, 11th-seeded Kathy May of Beverly Hills, Calif., won her first major tournament with a 6-4, 4-6, 6-2 victory over South Africa's Brigitte Cuypers.

The first set was unexpectedly easy for Connors. He lost the first game when Solomon blew an ace past him, then took four straight before Solomon won again on a service break.

Connors took the first two games of the second set, but Solomon ran off five games in a row for a 5-2 advantage. Two games later, after Connors pulled within 5-4, Solomon had four set-point

Continued on Page 44, Column 6

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NY 10130

### Queens Relay Wins Run to D

About 50 people were up all Saturday night at Queens Community College in Bayside. The occasion was the second 24-hour relay sponsored by Road Runners Club of New York and Runners World magazine.

The Doctor K. Striders, a group of 10 high school and college runners from Queens, won the event by covering 245 miles, 1,228 yards over the 24-hour period.

Four teams of 10 and two two-man squads entered the race, which began at noon Saturday. After establishing an order, each runner was runner dropped out by resting a hour or quitting during the night. He was not allowed to return.

**Rain a Factor**

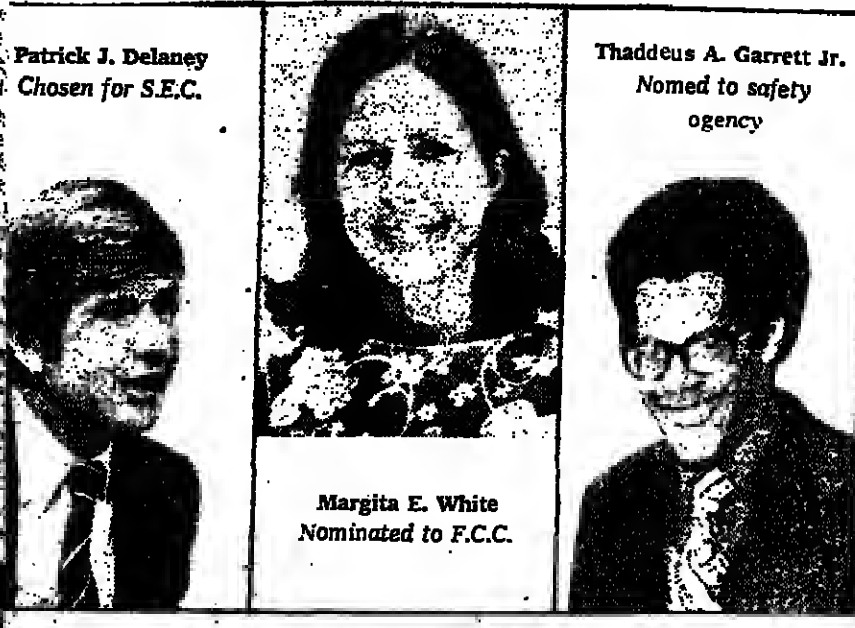
"As long as the showers keep out, we'll be all right," said Teddy Casper of the Mercury Track Club.

Wet Canoe, and even one else didn't count on a series of thunderstorms that struck about halfway through the marathon event.

Rated by Eric Kaplan, PH

## Washington and Business

### Vacancies Fill Slowly in an Election Year



**Patrick J. Delaney Chosen for S.E.C.**

**Margita E. White Nominated to F.C.C.**

**Thaddeus A. Garrett Jr. Nominated to safety agency**

By DAVID BURNHAM  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—In the traditional American politics, the Ford Administration is trying to post its political vacancies into vacant regulatory posts in the election year while the opposition is trying to save at least some plum for the Democrats in case it wins the White House.

Some variation of the pattern is to what occurred in 1960 when the President-elect John F. Kennedy would next President and in 1968 when Richard M. Nixon might be elected. In 1968, the White House, as chief, denied that the Ford Administration was mounting any special fill posts with its loyalists. Hoping that nominations were pending at the Federal Home Bank Board, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Federal Power Commission, and the Federal Communications Commission, Mr. Bennett did say it

looked as if a logjam had developed in Congress.

Though individual nominations to the specialized agencies frequently are viewed as being of only passing interest to the public, the collective quality of Federal regulators can have considerable impact on such broad problems as the future direction of television, the supply of natural gas or the redevelopment of the nation's railroads.

The importance of these nominations was discussed in a policy statement adopted by Democratic Congressional leaders a little more than a year ago. They found that the appointment of tired hacks by both parties was the "single most debilitating flaw in our regulatory system."

Their statement continued:

"With rare exceptions, these posts have been parceled out as rewards for political service to President or party, as sinecures for inadequate officials ousted from key

Continued on Page 48, Column 1

## OPTIMISM IS FELT BY BOND TRADERS

### Many Expect Further Drop in Interest Rates as Fear of Inflation Subsides

By JOHN H. ALLAN

The atmosphere in the credit markets is still optimistic, and most bond dealers seem to think that interest rates, which have been declining all summer, will have not reached bottom.

"It's true that the market has come a long way," one corporate bond underwriter said Friday, "and maybe it will pause here. But, with the light volume of new issues, you have to be positive about the week ahead."

Since summer began, interest rates on top-grade Bell System bonds have dropped from 8.85 percent to 8.25 percent. A-rated electric utility bond yields have declined from 9 percent to 8.60 percent. Triple-A 20-year municipal bond yields have moved down from 6.25 percent to 5.60 percent.

Allen Sinai of Data Resources Inc. attributed recent gains in bond prices to a rapid ebbing of fears of worsened inflation.

**Period of Stability**

Mr. Sinai, however, saw no runaway continuation of the credit market's trend toward higher prices and lower interest rates. "The bond market should now stabilize while recent gains are digested and further news on inflation and Federal Reserve policy is awaited," he said.

The Federal Reserve's policy-setting Open Market Committee is scheduled to meet in Washington tomorrow to chart the direction of monetary policy over the month ahead, but many analysts last week concluded that the central bank would become neither more nor less accommodative in providing reserves to the banking system.

With a stable monetary policy and with the economy making headway against inflation, the credit markets should move toward lower interest rates, many money-market economists concluded. Last Thursday the Labor Department reported that the Wholesale Price Index in July rose only three-thirtieths of 1 percent, its smallest increase since March.

**Slower Expansion**

An additional reason for optimism in the credit markets is the increasingly common suspicion that the economy will continue to expand at a much slower pace than previously supposed.

"Many economists and portfolio managers have joined the slow-growth, slow-inflation school," Alan C. Lerner, vice president of the Bancorp Trust Company, remarked in his latest review of the credit markets.

Mr. Sinai, however, saw no runaway continuation of the credit market's trend toward higher prices and lower interest rates. "The bond market should now stabilize while recent gains are digested and further news on inflation and Federal Reserve policy is awaited," he said.

Continued on Page 48, Column 3



Coal being strip mined in St. Claresville, Ohio. The effect of the recent miners' strike was to reduce stockpiles of coal, but it did not cause any major shortage of the fuel.

## Economy Unharmed by Mine Strike; Coal Industry Faces Investment Lag

By STEVEN RATTNER

Production in the coal mines that had been struck for four weeks is expected to return to normal this week. Aside from lost wages and lost production, the stoppage is not likely to harm the nation's economy, coal analysts believe.

Most major coal users had more coal on hand than they needed and were able to wait out the shutdown without suffering any significant production declines. Earnings declines are forecast for the coal producers, however, and the railroads that transport coal lost some business, but overall the strike was not too detrimental.

"The strike served principally to bring supply and demand into better balance," commented Joel V. Price, an analyst for Dean Witter & Company.

The oversupply of coal can be traced to the lingering effects of the recession on the steel industry and the utilities.

Until mid-June, steel production remained below the year-earlier level—and last year was hardly a big year for the steel industry. Similarly, the use of electric power, after showing only 1.9 percent in 1975, increased a modest 3.2 percent.

The impact of those trends has been marked. The five major independent coal companies reported a sales decline of 1 percent during this year's first six months, and in the most recent quarter their combined profits fell 20 percent.

By comparison, average corporate sales rose 15 percent and profits 26 percent.

The slackness in demand for coal has also put downward pressure on prices. Last week low-sulfur steam coal, which is used by utilities, was quoted at \$13 to \$17 a ton, down from \$15 to \$19 a year ago. However, the price decline does not affect the larger producers, who sell their coal under long-term contracts.

More troublesome for the coal industry than the traditional ups and downs of the economic cycle are the vagaries of Washington where, increasingly since the Arab oil embargo, the fate of the coal industry has been pondered.

Dozens of agencies, and Congress as well, are now considering decisions involving such key issues for the industry as strip mining, coal leasing and the conversion of power plants.

"A lot of what should be growth potential does hang in the air," a coal expert said. "But I don't think they'll restrict the use of coal where it's already being used. Thus,

there's little downside risk and lots of upside potential."

One example of upside potential lies in the conversion of power plants from oil to coal. In 1974 the Federal Energy Administration ordered 74 plants to switch over. But the Environmental Protection Agency, which is frequently at odds with the F.E.A., succeeded in stopping all but one of the conversions. Should all 74 conversions, it would raise coal demand by an estimated 5 million tons a year.

The uncertainties of the coal business today have caused a slowdown in new investment. "Capital expenditures have eased off," said E. B. Leisenring Jr., president of the Westmoreland Coal Company. "There's a disappointing slowness in demand, and we're not as enthusiastic as six months ago. Investment should come back with a pickup in demand."

Another factor depressing additional capital investment is a projection of excess supply through 1980. ICF Inc., a Washington-based forecasting group, estimates that in 1980 coal production will stand at 872 million tons a year, while consumption will be 863 million tons.

In addition, the unsettled

Continued on Page 48, Column 5

## SOVIET'S EXPORTS TO BONN SURGING

### Rise Eases West Germans' Worries About Red Bloc's Big Trade-Deficit Debt

### RAW MATERIALS SHIPPED

### Communists' Borrowing in Western Credit Markets May Total \$40 Billion

By CRAIG R. WHITNEY  
Special to The New York Times

BONN, Aug. 15—A sharp increase this year in exports by the Soviet Union and its Eastern European allies to their biggest non-Communist trading partner, West Germany, has at least temporarily reassured officials worried about enormous debts the East has incurred to finance its trade deficits.

The Soviet Union and its allies have been stepping up exports of raw materials and oil to West Germany in 1976, and thus may soon be able to reduce their \$38 billion to \$40 billion debt to the United States and Western Europe, according to leading bankers in Bonn.

The Communist countries have financed much of the dramatic increase in trade with West Germany, the United States and other Western countries in recent years by borrowing in Western credit markets. The West German central bank estimated the total outstanding last year at \$30 billion to \$35 billion. It has since risen closer to \$40 billion, German bankers say.

**Shifting Figures**

Until this year, Communist trade with West Germany had been largely one-way. West German companies exported \$3.6 billion more in heavy machinery and goods to the Soviet Union last year than they bought in return, for instance.

But in the first six months of this year, according to a report by the Economics Ministry in Bonn, deliveries of raw materials, oil and natural gas from the Soviet Union to West Germany rose 50 percent over last year to \$865 million. West German exports to the Soviet Union, by contrast, rose only 3 percent from the year-earlier level to \$1.33 billion.

"The trade surplus is still extraordinarily high, the central bank noted in a recent report, "but it now seems to have passed a certain peak."

**Topic Discussed**

Political concern about purchases by Communist nations of Western goods with money they borrow from Western banks—and about where it will all end—has been growing. It was one of the subjects of the Western "economic summit" held in Puerto Rico in June, according to West German officials, and they say Communist borrowing will be watched more closely in the future.

Hans-Joachim Schreiber, a member of the board at the Dresdner Bank, suggested in Luxembourg Thursday that it would be "desirable" for European banks to set up an information clearing house to reduce the guesswork on how great

Continued on Page 48, Column 4

## WORSE

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## Student Loans Harder to Get in Jersey

By RICHARD PHALON

Rising tuition costs and a tight summer job market have combined to create a high demand for college loans in New Jersey and Connecticut, state officials say.

New Jersey and Connecticut say there is enough money to go around. A spot check of lending institutions suggests indeed the case is except in New Jersey where some consumers have put a limit on the number of new loans made, and have policy of dealing with existing loans.

What is known in the "established relationship" is not a guarantee in any form.

It took one customer to have been dealt a major Bergen County for almost a century, 20 years but insisting before he got a loan for one of his

guarantees and carrying interest subsidies for families who meet the program's economic-needs criteria—has been almost a straight line for years.

The jump is expected to be particularly sharp this year—partly because tuition demand for college has been marked up so much and partly because of the recession. With the economy in the doldrums, many students haven't been able to get the kind of full-time jobs that helped them to piece out tuition payments in the past.

Further, the job market has been so grim that many students have elected to go on to graduate school rather than to continue making the fruitless rounds of employment agencies.

"What do kids do when they can't get jobs? They go to school," Eileen Dornick Dickinson, head of the New York Higher Education Services Corporation, declared the other day.

One result of that trend, Mrs. Dickinson added, is a "substantial" increase in loan applications for the coming fall semester. Vincent Maiocco, head of the Connecticut Student Loan Association, said he expected applications to show an increase of as much as 15 percent over those in the last fiscal year.

Much the same pattern is also beginning to emerge in

the Garden State, according to William C. Nester, director of the New Jersey Higher Education Assistance Authority.

From the student's side, the attraction consists of the comparatively low interest rate of 7 percent (the Federal Government adds to that a special allowance for lenders that is currently running at 1.4 percent a quarter) and the relatively large amounts that can be borrowed.

In general, undergraduates can take down a total of \$7,500 over four years, usually parceled out as \$1,500 the first year and \$2,000 in each of the succeeding years. Most lenders will also provide an additional \$2,500 for graduate work.

Tuition now runs so high at most private colleges—\$3,000 a year and up is not unusual—that for many students the state-Federal program does not provide the

Continued on Page 48, Column 1

## Complex Bacardi Empire Tries Collective Leadership

Special to The New York Times

MIAMI, Aug. 15—José M. Bosch, retired about two months ago, is running the Bacardi rum empire for 32 years. It may take more than one man to succeed him.

In fact, a collective leadership appears to have taken over the Bacardi complex of companies for the moment, with a few of the major stockholders exercising authority for the first time in decades.

A new chief executive to succeed Mr. Bosch, who is 78 years old, is not expected to be chosen for a year. Some insiders believe that it may be difficult to replace him with one person because of the complexity of the business.

Mr. Bosch, an economist who was briefly Secretary of the Treasury of Cuba in the 1950's, ran Bacardi by sheer strength of intellect and business acumen. He pursued an aggressive expansionist policy, operating virtually without secretarial help or close aides, and traveling constantly despite his age.

**13 Corporate Entities**

Bacardi, one of the few family-owned multinational organizations in existence, has been producing rum since 1862, when it was founded in Santiago de Cuba by a Catalan immigrant, Facundo Bacardi Masó. It is now not one company, but 13 corporate entities in different countries. Most are owned by the same family stockholders.

Agreements and contracts bind the corporations together, but they maintain independence because of the tax structures of the countries in which they operate.

Trademark ownership is held by a Bacardi corporation in Liechtenstein. Two companies are sales corporations only—one in Miami, which controls distribution in the United States, and the other in Hamilton, Bermuda, which coordinates worldwide sales.

Ten companies own rum-producing plants. They are in Puerto Rico, Mexico, Martinique, Spain, the Bahamas, Canada, Trinidad, Tobago, Venezuela, Brazil and Jacksonville, Fla.

Liechtenstein Bacardi exercises quality control over the total Bacardi output. In each distillery, one person—invariably a member of the Bacardi family—supervises the blending of rum according to a secret formula that only he knows and that has been passed down since the founder's days.

Samples of rum from all distilleries are down to a laboratory in Nassau, in the Bahamas, where Manuel Jorge Cutilla, who is married to a Bacardi, tests them for quality. Without his approval, rum cannot be bottled.

Mr. Cutilla, who is in his early 40's, is considered by some to be the man who may take over direction of Bacardi in the future.

**Third Leader**

Mr. Bosch, known as Pepin to his friends, was Bacardi's third leader. He is credited with twice having saved Bacardi—in the Depression of the 1930's, when it was on the verge of bankruptcy and in 1960, when all of its assets in Cuba were confiscated by the Government of Prime Minister Fidel Castro. The assets were worth \$77 million.

The distillery in San Juan, Puerto Rico, was the first overseas venture. Called Pepin's Folly by Mr. Bosch's detractors in the family, it became the base from which Bacardi staged its worldwide growth. In all, Mr. Bosch estimates that total Bacardi assets are about \$700 million today.

"Pepin has certainly made his critics multimillionaires," an insider said recently. "If it were not for him, many Bacardis would have to actually work for their living today."

There are some 500 descendants of Don Facundo. They own 92 percent of the

Continued on Page 48, Column 3



José M. Bosch



The bottling lines at the Bacardi plant in San Juan, Puerto Rico

## Proposed Merger Of Savings Banks Reflects New Law

The Manhattan Savings Bank and the Yorkers Savings Bank have asked the New York State Banking Department for permission to merge. The resulting institution would retain the Manhattan Savings Bank name and would have assets of nearly \$1.7 billion.

The filing of the application marked one of the first attempts by savings banks to take advantage of the law allowing statewide branch banking that went into effect last January. A state banking official commented, "The introduction of statewide banking has heightened interest in mergers of savings banks that operate in different markets in the state."

Malcolm Wilson, who was Governor from December 1973 through December 1974 and previously was Lieutenant Governor for 15 years, is to become chairman and chief executive officer of the merged bank.

Russell G. Smith, chairman and chief executive of the Manhattan Savings Bank, has been designated as vice chairman of the new bank. William A. Dickson Jr., president of the Yorkers Savings Bank, has been chosen as president of the combined institution.

The Manhattan Savings Bank has assets of \$1.3 billion, and the Yorkers Savings Bank has assets of \$394 million.

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Advertising

Dannon Visits a Soviet Village

By LEONARD SLOANE

Any American advertising agency that goes all the way to the Soviet Union's Republic of Georgia to shoot a television commercial had better have a good reason for doing so, Marteller Inc. had the reason, and that was that.

One of Marteller's clients, Dannon Yogurt, has long had the largest share of the yogurt market in its distribution area east of the Mississippi River. Yet only one out of every four families eats yogurt. So this strategy has been developed: Try to broaden the market, with the expectation that Dannon will get the largest share of the new yogurt customers.

Research by Marteller yielded the fact that men and women in some parts of Soviet Georgia consume enormous quantities of yogurt, a product that has been made from milk for 4,000 years. And many of these people live past the age of 100. Therefore yogurt must be healthy, right? Surely a Dannon commercial filmed there ought to give evidence to the company's claim that its food is "the natural one."

"This piece of folklore provided us with a dramatic vehicle for our claim," said Peter Lubalin, vice president and creative director of the agency. "It would help us create an awareness for yogurt among an audience that we don't have now."

The Soviet authorities happily gave their permission for the filming—the commercial would show vigorous Soviet citizens who live to a ripe old age, so why not?

Arlene Hoffman, who produces TV commercials for the agency, left early last month for Georgia, an ancient land adjoining the Black Sea. After she had lined up individuals in three villages who were willing to be filmed, Mr. Lubalin and three other members of the agency team joined her there.

"I had to speak to 14 different families before finding the three sets of families that we filmed," Miss Hoffman said. "I spoke in English, which had to be translated first into Russian and then into Abkhazian, the language they speak in that region."

The 30-second spot will show a number of octogenarians, nonagenarians and centenarians at work in their fields and at rest around their homes. The stars are Bagrat Tapagua and his mother, Warda, who are seen at the end of the commercial while a voice-over says: "Eighty-nine-year-old Bagrat Tapagua thought Dannon tasted so good, he ate two cups. That pleased his mother very much." His mother is 114.

In adding up the cost of the project—including production of the commercial, transportation and expenses in the Soviet Union—Marteller came up with the figure of \$41,500. In addition to the spot already being scheduled, there is enough film for two more 30-second commercials winding up in the same protective-mother vein.

The commercials will be televised beginning in October in 70 markets in the East and Middle West, in both prime time and fringe time. Marteller is now preparing a rough print to show Juan E. Metzger, the chairman of Dannon, who has been a strong supporter of the Georgian project.

"People who haven't been drawn to by our previous commercials will be drawn into this," predicted Milton Sutton, vice president and ac-

Fresca Adds a Phrase And Stops a Challenge

Seventeen challenges to national advertising last month were resolved by the National Advertising Division of the Council of Better Business Bureaus, including two concerning advertising for children.

Ten matters were settled when the questioned ads were discontinued or when the advertisers agreed to make copy changes requested by the NAD. In the seven other investigations, the division found that the advertisers had substantiated their claims.

One of the challenges involved Coca-Cola's Fresca brand and its comparative advertisements directed at Pepsi-Cola. Although these print ads were not connected with the major comparative advertising battle that is raging between the Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola brands, they nevertheless were found to lack this qualifying phrase: "in side-by-side tests."

Fresca agreed to add the phrase, and that was that.

They'll even be talking about it in Abkhazian.

count supervisor at the ad agency. "And it certainly will be a conversation piece."

The United States Food and Drug Administration has appointed Richard K. Manoff Inc. to handle its newly expanded "Read the Label" campaign.

The campaign will use public-service television and radio time to educate consumers about labeling and packaging rules. It will also expound on the importance of reading and understanding label-content information.

The previous campaign dealt only with nutrition labeling. This one will go a little further, covering the labeling of food and over-the-counter drug, cosmetic and toiletry products.

The Manoff agency has also handled projects in nutrition education for the United States Agency for International Development.

Railway Story The Southern Railway is barreling along with a print campaign created by Cunningham & Walsh that is designed to convince the public that railroads are still viable.

In a series of 10 ads, running at three-week intervals until the end of the year in The Wall Street Journal, Southern hopes to reach financial leaders and marketing professionals to tell them about the rail industry.

The Southern Railway, the sixth largest railroad system in the nation, says in its ads that "nine out of ten leading railroads make a profit due to the efficiency of trains in transporting heavy freight."

The first ad carried this headline: "If you lived in the South, you wouldn't think what you think about railroads."

Call it a whistle-stop campaign.

Sawing Safety The new Homelite chain saw has an antikickback device to give the operator safety protection. The company's new television ads, therefore, will be based on the theme, "You're in Control With Homelite."

Thirty-second commercials, filmed over the company's headquarters in Charlotte, N. C., will show six men and a woman, one of whom had ever used a chain saw before, trying one now. Naturally it's a Homelite, and naturally they have no trouble with it.

Restaurant Spending Up One of every three food dollars now is spent away from home and the National Restaurant Association estimated the ratio will be one to two by 1980. The association noted that during this decade the 18 to 34-year-old group—the biggest fast food addicts—will increase another 9 million to 68 million.

People

Marianne Howatson has been named vice president/advertising director of Peet-ole and Beverage Wardale has been named to the same position at Vive. Both are publications of Penthouse International Ltd.

James B. Perkios has been named vice president, marketing and sales, for Tootsie Roll Industries Inc.

Intermezzo magazine, the official program of Carnegie Hall, will also become the official program of Town Hall.

Discworld magazine, a new publication for the 18-to-34-year-old market will be published monthly at 25 Lake Street, White Plains. The first issue is due on the stands Sept. 1.

Compton Advertising and the Dai-ichi Kikaku Company, is to be absorbed by the latter by a mutual agreement.

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TIME this year has received more awards for editorial excellence than any other magazine.

Additional text regarding the magazine's awards.

Channel One advertisement featuring the number '1' in a circle and the text 'Where Boston gets its style.'

Channel One gives Boston two fashion shows a day. (With regular commentary by Marian Christy.) And more than 1,200,000 people tune in every day.

The Boston Globe The No. 1 Advertising Medium in Boston

Additional text for Channel One advertisement.

Additional text for Channel One advertisement.

Additional text for Channel One advertisement.

Additional text for Channel One advertisement.

Additional text for Channel One advertisement.

Additional text for Channel One advertisement.

Additional text for Channel One advertisement.

Table with columns for utility companies and their rates.

County of Suffolk New York 8% Bonds advertisement with a portrait of a man and the text 'THE REPUBLICANS CAN THEY PULL TOGETHER?'

Preview Meeting and Carnegie Course advertisement.

Household repair advertisement.

Natural Growth advertisement.

DALE CARNEGIE COURSE advertisement.

ATTENTION: Exporters and Overseas Importers of High Fashion Apparel.

Advertisement for a company with Y 7195 TIMES.

ADVERTISING PROMOTION AND RESEARCH ASST TO PUBLISHER (Two Magazines-N.Y.C.)

SILVER COINS BUY & SOLD advertisement.

SMALLEST AD AGENCY? advertisement.

Additional text for Silver Coins advertisement.

Teltronics advertisement with large stylized text 'Teltronics' and '1st half was a real Bell-ringer.'

Teltronics 48-40 34th Street, Long Island City, N.Y. 11101

JOB OPPORTUNITY OVERSEAS advertisement.

Advertisement for a Glass Factory in Guyana.

Advertisement for a Glass Preparation Engineer.

Advertisement for a Quality Control Engineer.

Advertisement for a Maintenance Engineer.

Advertisement for Shift Engineers.

Advertisement for Hasselblad-Nikon RENT.

LONG ISLAND LIGHTING COMPANY advertisement.

EMBRACE! advertisement.

N.Y. Phillips' Gloeilampenfabriek advertisement.

Advertisement for a Convertible.

Advertisement for a Dutch Embassy.

Advertisement for a Dutch Embassy.

Advertisement for a Dutch Embassy.

Advertisement for a Dutch Embassy.

Advertisement for a Dutch Embassy.

Advertisement for a Dutch Embassy.































# Neighbors Helped to Find Suspects in Brooklyn Slaying

By EMANUEL PERLMUTTER

Neighbors who were credited with leading police to the slaying of a young man in Brooklyn yesterday were charged with murder, robbery and possession of a weapon.

In court, Judge Michael Curci fielded the two youths without bail for a hearing Wednesday.

The youths, Michael Curci said, were charged with murder, robbery and possession of a weapon.

The youths, Michael Curci said, were charged with murder, robbery and possession of a weapon.

The youths, Michael Curci said, were charged with murder, robbery and possession of a weapon.



Detective Andrew Kilcullen, left, and Lieut. Bennie Police telling reporters how the youths were caught.

from the Tucci home. "But I am somewhat surprised to find we have such an alert community here."

A woman who lives across the street from the Tucci home commented: "I suppose people made a special attempt to tell police what they knew or what they saw. The death of that couple seemed to have given a common concern—even if only for a brief time."

A funeral mass for the slain couple will be held at 9:30 A.M. today at the Regina Pacis Roman Catholic Shrine on 65th Street between 12th and 13th Avenues in Borough Park.

# 2 Found Hanged at Rikers, 5th and 6th Suicides of '76

By WOLFGANG SAXON

Two more inmates of the Men's House of Detention on Rikers Island were found hanged in their cells yesterday.

The Department of Correction reported they were the fifth and sixth suicides reported at the facility this year and came a week after another young inmate killed himself there.

The latest deaths prompted Peter F. Tufo, the chairman of the watchdog Board of Corrections, to call for action by the Department of Correction and by Nicholas Scopetta, the head of the Department of Investigation.

This is the third suicide in the last eight days," Mr. Tufo said. "On the basis of statements that I have received in connection with these incidents, I am requesting Investigation Commissioner Scopetta to look into these deaths, and I'm calling on the Department of Correction for an immediate review of the security precautions at the Men's House of Detention."

Yesterday's suicides were said to have been committed with bed-sheeting tied in a noose around the neck and fastened to an upper bunk. Both inmates were alone in their cells; one of them was in a special mental-observation section.

Philip Leshin, the director of public affairs in the Department of Corrections, said the first suicide yesterday was Pierre Sadler of the Bronx, 21 years old, who was discovered hanged but still breathing at 6:05 A.M.

Resuscitation fails. Mr. Leshin said the prisoner was one of 58 inmates confined in the mental-observation area that is patrolled not only by a guard but also by an inmate "suicide prevention squad."

It was a member of the inmate squad who discovered Mr. Sadler, Mr. Leshin said. According to prison officials, the inmate raised the alarm, and a prison doctor and aides tried to revive Mr. Sadler with artificial respiration. He was pronounced dead at 8:30 A.M.

Mr. Leshin said the dead man had been held without bail on a charge of criminal mischief in the second degree for six days, during which he had been taken to at least four court hearings. Because court records were unavailable yesterday, prison officials were unable to learn why Mr. Sadler had been denied bail.

The second suicide, identified as Joseph Anderson, 36, of Manhattan was admitted Saturday night after being sentenced in Manhattan Night Court to five days for disorderly conduct. Mr. Leshin said the prisoner was also being held on bench warrant for first-degree robbery and was to have appeared for a hearing this morning.

Mr. Anderson seemed to be shaking when he arrived and told the examining prison physician that he was a heavy wine drinker, Mr. Leshin said. He added that the doctor prescribed a tranquilizer and that Mr. Anderson was taken to the new-admissions area, Block 3.

Mr. Leshin said the prisoner was last seen alive by a guard at 12:15 P.M. When the cells were unlocked for lunch at 12:30, another inmate passing by saw Mr. Anderson hanged and notified guards.

A guard and an inmate gave him mouth-to-mouth resuscitation until a doctor arrived and pronounced him dead at 12:40 P.M., Mr. Leshin said.

The previous Sunday, 21-year-old Tracy Ford, who was awaiting trial for attempted murder, was found hanged in a cell.

The six suicides recorded so far this year on Rikers Island are compared with a total of 11 for 1975.

Correction Commissioner Benjamin J. Malcolm said yesterday he had instituted the inmate suicide-prevention squad as one of his first official acts in 1972. He said the inmates on watch were patrolling cell blocks throughout the prison system and had already stopped "literally hundreds" of suicide attempts.

But he noted that it was difficult to spot a man with suicidal tendencies. "It's virtually impossible to prevent a suicide if a man really wants to take his life," Mr. Malcolm said. "The only thing you could do is stand in front of him and watch him around the clock."

Mr. Leshin reported last night that physicians decided after yesterday's suicides to call back 23 newly admitted inmates for psychiatric re-evaluation to see if they needed a suicide watch.

# Weather Reports and Forecast

Summary: Sunny skies and temperatures are forecast for the New York area, while scattered showers and thunder will prevail throughout the Northeast.

Scattered showers and thunder are expected in the half of the inter-region and the Pacific.

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# Do your best shopping with the Food Day feature of The New York Times

If you're looking for better ways to stretch your dollars, let The Times Food Day features be your guide.

Every Wednesday, these special food pages carry the advertising of many of the big food stores in your area. They offer you a big selection of best-food buys and plenty of those money-saving coupons.

And remember: Every Wednesday, Food Day brings Craig Claiborne's weekday food recipes and advice, Frank J. Priali's "Wine Talk" column, the "Consumer Notes" column and other stories about food.

So for better shopping, eating and entertaining every week, take the time—make the time—to read the Food Day feature...

# Every Wednesday in The New York Times

MANHATTAN AUCTION FURNITURE WAREHOUSE. 1415 3rd Ave. AT PUBLIC AUCTION WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION WEDNESDAY, AUG. 18. Removed from lot, including: Antique & Reproduction Furniture & Decorative Objects, Desks, Tables, Armchairs, Chests, Armoires, etc. FEW PCS. FRENCH Silver, Porcelain, etc. Prs. Bronze Statues, etc. FINE GILT FRAMES, etc. BRONZES, etc. OIL PAINTING, etc. MANY OTHER IMPORTANT AND IMPORTANT. Call Tomorrow, Tues., 1976.

PLAZA Art Galleries, Inc. ESTABLISHED 1946. 408 E. 78th STREET, NEW YORK 17, N.Y. AUCTION: Tues. August 19, 12 Noon. VICTORIAN & COUNTRY FURNITURE, SILVER, ORIENTAL, PAINTINGS & WATERCOLORS. 795 E. 74th St., N.Y.C. 10014. ESTATE AUCTION: 450 21 St., SAT. 10:30 A.M. ANTIQUES: CONSIGNMENTS NOW BEING ACCEPTED FOR SEPT. JEWELRY, COIN & STAMP AUCTION. JESSE BEN, AUCTIONEER.

CATHEDRAL GALLERIES. 795 E. 74th St., N.Y.C. 10014. ESTATE AUCTION: 450 21 St., SAT. 10:30 A.M. ANTIQUES: CONSIGNMENTS NOW BEING ACCEPTED FOR SEPT. JEWELRY, COIN & STAMP AUCTION. JESSE BEN, AUCTIONEER.

REPOSSESSED AUTOS. 799 11th Ave., N.Y.C. 10019. MARTIN FENK & CO., INC. AUCTIONEER. SELL TODAY, MONDAY AT 10:30 A.M. AT GARAGE. 799 11th Ave., N.Y.C. 10019.

Never buy an auction. The New York Times.

The New York Times. Advertisement for the newspaper's Food Day feature.

# U.S. Cities

Table with columns for City, Low, High, Precip., and Wind. Lists major U.S. cities and their weather conditions.

# Abroad

Table with columns for City, Local Time, Temp., and Condition. Lists weather conditions for various international cities.

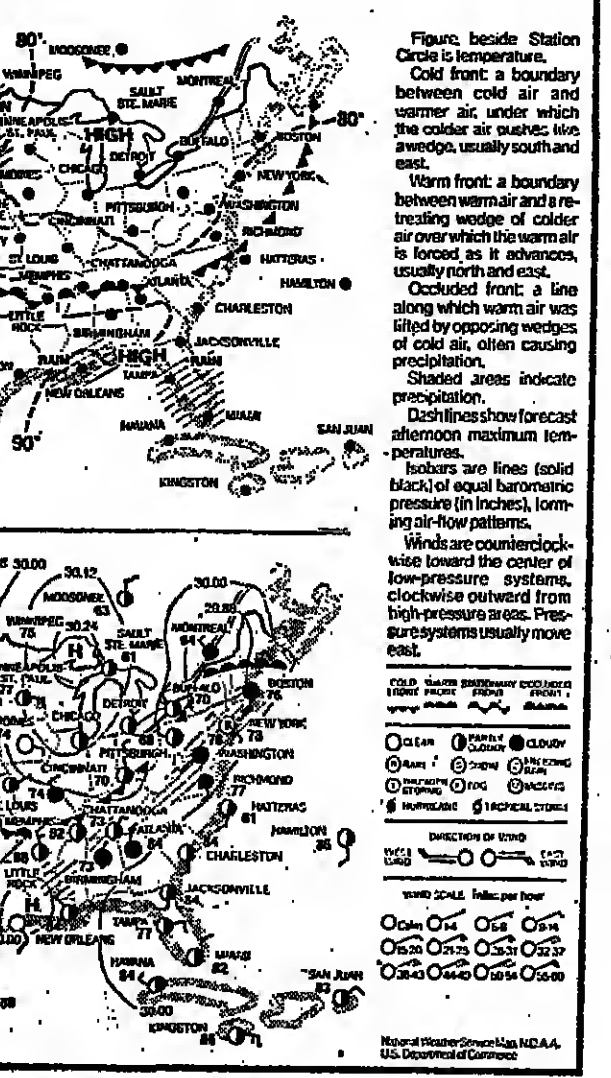


Table with columns for City, Temp., Hum., Wind, and Bar. Provides specific weather data for various cities.

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# Shipping/Mails

Outgoing: SAILING TODAY. SUNDERRAMS (Nash of Pat.) Vanechi Sea Lines. SAILING TOMORROW. DART EUROPE (Dart), Anshovs 29, 26, Southampton 29, 26, Southampton 29, 26, Southampton 29, 26.

Precipitation Data: (24-hour period ended 7 P.M.) Twelve hours ended 7 A.M., 0.3. Twelve hours ended 7 P.M., 0.0. Total since January 1, 25.4. Normal this month, 10.86 in 1955. Days with precipitation this date, 22. Since 1869, 19.6 days.

Sun and Moon: (Sunrise by the Hayden Planetarium) The sun rises today at 6:06 A.M.; sets at 7:23 P.M. and rises tomorrow at 6:07 A.M.; sets at 7:22 P.M.

Planets: New York City (Tomorrow, E.O.T.) Venus—Rises 7:21 A.M.; sets 8:26 P.M. Mars—Rises 11:46 P.M.; sets 2:14 A.M. Saturn—Rises 4:17 A.M.; sets 7:05 P.M. Jupiter—Rises 11:46 P.M.; sets 2:14 A.M.

Public Notice: NOTICE OF SALE. United States Marshal Sale. Southern District of Texas. In C.A. 76-H-130.

Doctors Prove You Can Help Shrink Swelling Of Hemorrhoidal Tissues Due To Inflammation. Relieve Pain And Itch Too. Gives prompt temporary relief from hemorrhoidal pain and itch in many cases.

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Public Notices: PAUL: Happy Birthday. We're at the Lake this year. (Center Harbor, N.H.). We're in town to celebrate your birthday this year.

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# NBC News



**How to be  
up-to-date  
on Kansas City:**

John Chancellor and David Brinkley head the gavel-to-gavel coverage of the Republican National Convention backed by floor reporters Tom Brokaw, John Hart, Catherine Mackin, Tom Pettit and a team of 550. For the big ones, America chooses the best ones—Chancellor, Brinkley and NBC News.

**4 7:30 PM**

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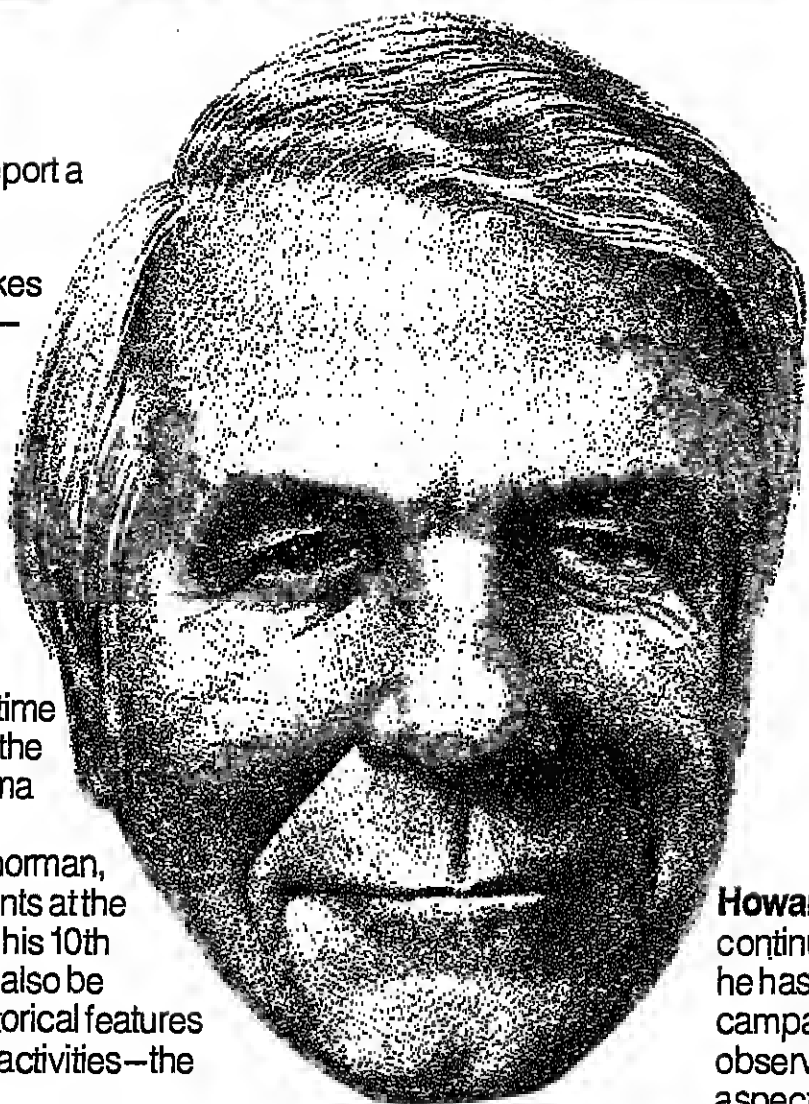


# GET TO THE HEART OF THE CONVENTION

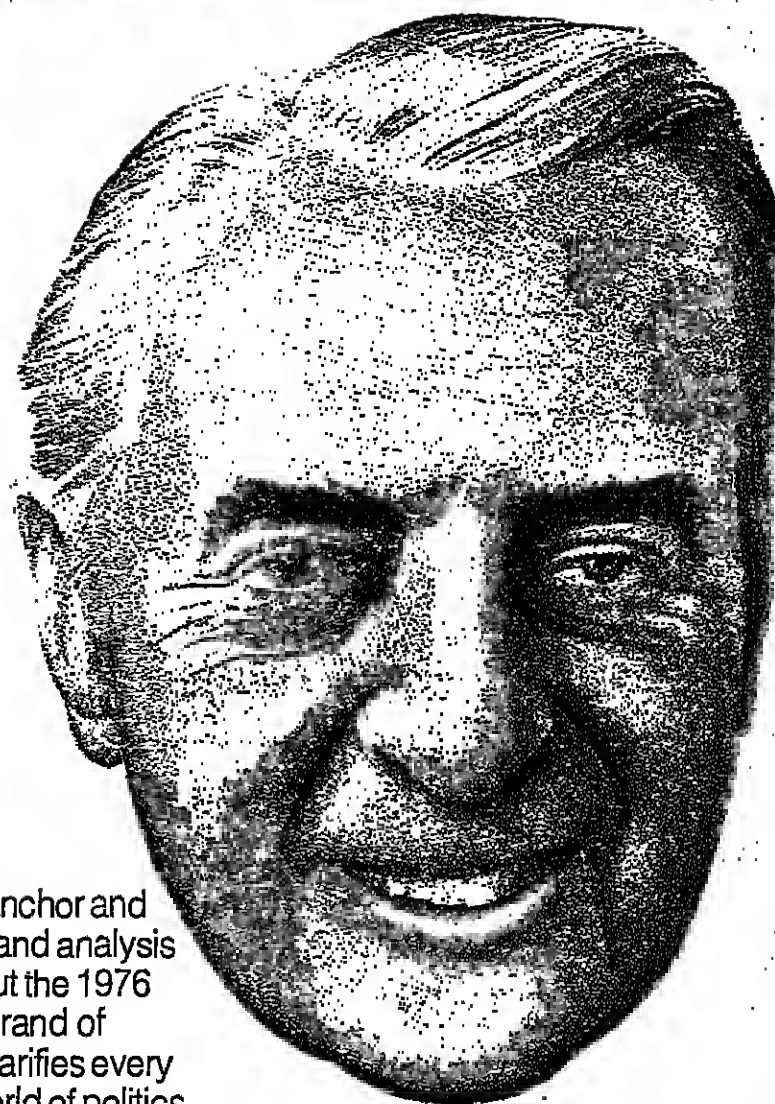
There's more than one way to report a political convention. ABC News brings you the heart of the convention. Everything that makes news. All the historic events live—the nominations, the balloting, and the acceptance speeches. And in addition to those events we're scheduled to cover, we have the flexibility to run long or break in on entertainment programming to report unexpected developments.

No matter whether you're a seasoned political buff or a first-time voter, you'll get the full impact of the convention excitement and drama from ABC News!

**Harry Reasoner** will be co-anchorman, covering the history-making events at the Republican Convention. (This is his 10th Presidential convention.) He will also be presenting background and historical features on the lighter side of convention activities—the kind of material he does so well.



**Howard K. Smith** will co-anchor and continue the commentary and analysis he has provided throughout the 1976 campaign. His particular brand of observation and opinion clarifies every aspect of the confusing world of politics.

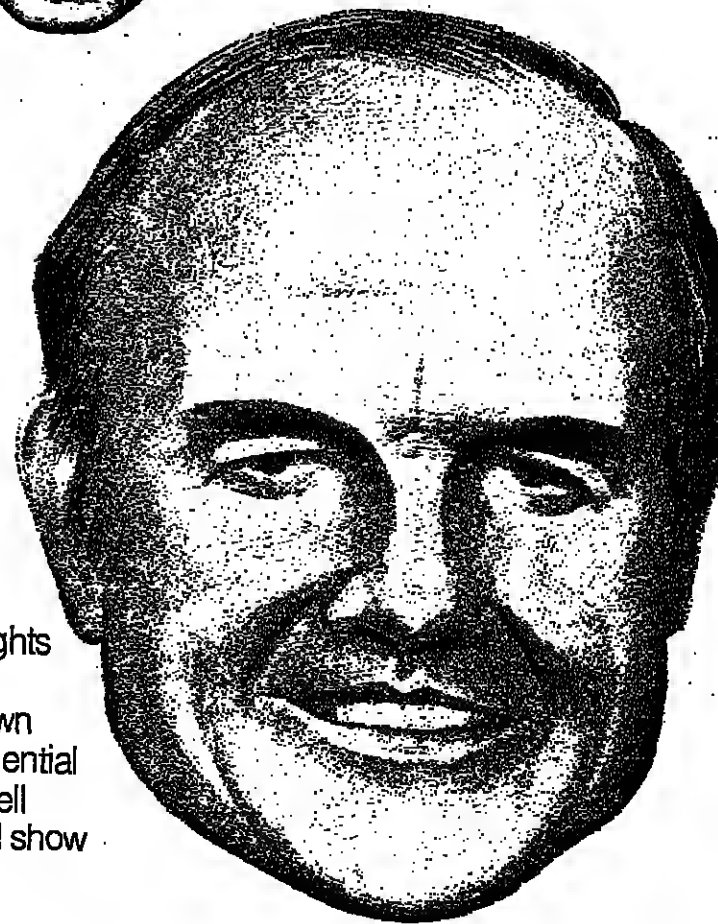


**Lou Harris**, America's most astute political poll taker, will contribute vital information on how the country feels about each of the major candidates, as well as the issues which are shaping their political careers.



**Floor Correspondents** Ann Compton, Sam Donaldson, Herb Kaplow, and Frank Reynolds will be right in the middle of the action, reporting all the major events as they occur.

**Sen. George McGovern** joins ABC News convention coverage with insights into how Republican philosophy and strategy compare with those of his own party. As a former Democratic Presidential candidate, Sen. McGovern will also tell how it feels to star in the most colorful show in American politics.



## ABC abc NEWS

### ON THE NETWORK MORE PEOPLE ARE WATCHING. 10:00 PM @ The Republican Convention. Tonight: The Keynote Address

Keynote Speaker: Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee.

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